

al-'Uqayli, Muzahim ibn al-  
Harith

Qasidatan li-Muzahim ibn  
al-Harith al-'Uqayli

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# THE POETICAL REMAINS

OF

## MUZĀHIM AL-UQAILĪ

EDITED AND TRANSLATED

BY

F. KRENKOW

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LATE E. J. BRILL  
PUBLISHERS AND PRINTERS  
LEIDEN — 1920.









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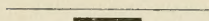
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Professor C. SNOUCK HURGRONJE

AND

Professor A. J. WENSINCK

IN MEMORY OF HAPPY DAYS  
IN LEIDEN.





## THE POETICAL REMAINS OF MUZĀḤIM AL-‘UQAILĪ.

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The poems of Muzāḥim have for us only lexicographical interest, but the fragments here collected add to the vocabulary of his contemporary Ḍur-Rumīna whose *Diwān* is now in the hands of scholars in the beautiful edition of Mr. Macartney.

The first two poems are taken from a manuscript preserved in the Sulṭān Fātiḥ mosque at Constantinople (N<sup>o</sup> 5303) of which I obtained photographs through the assistance of Dr. Rescher. The remaining fragments are taken from a collection of Arabic verses from many sources which I have made for years past.

Ancient Arabic sources give only scanty particulars about Muzāḥim; the *Kitāb al-Aghānī*<sup>1)</sup> has a very short account of him which proves that he was a younger contemporary of Jarīr and Farazdaq and was esteemed by both as a poet<sup>2)</sup>, probably on account of the many unusual words employed in his poems.

The love-tales in the *Kitāb al-Aghānī* may be true, but are of no importance.

While the first 24 poems are probably genuine, the authorship of the last poem was very doubtful in ancient times and all we can assert is that the poem in all probability is by a man of the tribe of ‘Uqail.

The first poem is complete in the manuscript, but of the second the essential part is lost through one or more leaves having disappeared. The missing part apparently referred to some tribal feud,

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1) XVII. 150—153.

2) So also the statement of Jarīr in Bekrī 582, 16 قال الاصمعي قيل ليجبر أي  
الناس أشعر قال غلام يناصفة بأكل لحوم بقر الوحش يعني مزاحم بن الحارث العبثي

as the clans of Sufyān and Banū Lubnā are mentioned in the last two verses; unfortunately these tribes are difficult to identify as the commentary does not throw any light upon the subject. The note taken from the Muḥkam of Ibn Sīdah about Abul Ḥadīd may refer to a person mentioned in one of the lost verses.<sup>1)</sup>

The fragments collected under N<sup>o</sup> 3 form according to the Kitāb al-Aghānī part of the second poem, but as there is no evidence in the manuscript of the poem, that they are omitted through loss of text, I have given them separately indicating the places the verses occupy in the Kitāb al-Aghānī.

The language and ideas expressed in the verses are true Bedouin poetry following the same tradition as the composition of poets of an earlier period, but with Muzāḥim we are practically at the end of this tradition. The transition to a newer style is in my opinion very marked when we compare the few poems of Abū Nuwās, especially his Hijā poems imitating the style cultivated by Muzāḥim scarcely forty years earlier. The art of poetry had passed from the desert into the towns.

I have added a translation of all the verses which however in many cases can only be called a tentative one. As usual the commentary where it exists leaves us in doubt where real difficulties occur, while well-known words are explained. This is more difficult even with the isolated verses collected from various sources often so obscure in their meaning that it is only possible by analogy to guess the subject the poet is referring to. A still greater difficulty is to find sufficient specific words in any European language to render adequately the many synonymes so abundant in Arabic.

In conclusion il must tender my sincere thaks to Professor Snouck Hurgronje for his kindness in reading the proof of the Arabic text and the interest he has taken in publishing these poems.

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1) He is mentioned by Mubarrad, Kāmil p. 657—658.

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## TRANSLATION.

Nº 1.

Muzāḥim, son of Ḥārith al-ʿUqailī said:

This poem, in spite of its length, consists of several fragments. Remarkable is the change of the name of the woman; addressed in v. 11 she is called Fuḍaila while in v. 48 she is called Jadwa, daughter of Mālik. In addition the chief portion of the poem, the Fahr has found its place early (15—25) instead of the end of the poem, and this portion consists only of partly disjointed verses, some of which are difficult to understand, especially as the commentator has no remarks upon the events referred to. The greater part of the Qasidah is taken up by a description of the poet's camel.

V 1—14 First Nasīb in which Fuḍaila is mentioned, v 15—25 reference to the deeds of his tribe; v 26—50 second Nasīb in which the poet compares his lady with a gazelle and an antelope, v 51—67 Description of his camel, which (v 68—73) is compared to an ostrich in speed, or like a sandgrouse (v 73—110) which is flying two days journey to find water for her young.

1. My two friends turn aside to the dwelling place, to ask how long it is since it was visited by the departing caravan.

2. Do not urge me to depart, that I may cause you to weep or that you may dry up the eyes of one who wails.

3. For if you were to ask me for similar service, I should give heed to your request and do what I have said.

4. Then I turned aside with them on a waste which the wind was lashing with drifting fine sand.

5. As if its flint-stones through the length of time which they had been lying there were hard on the top, motionless, never moving;

6. And dust was there grey like the body of doves, which the wind of Tarj and the East wind swept away in every direction.

7. Its abodes through the length of decay almost seem to say to those who ask them about their inhabitants: "Do not trouble!"

8. There I stood and my eye shed tears after it had collected for years its showers which had never been shed;

9. In a steady downpour which flowed in two streams, like plentiful and lasting rains, just as two buckets of a husband-man pour water into a water-channel.

10. In consolation for what had escaped me in the way of union with friends and the flower of youth which hoariness had driven away.

11. Nay! Do not remind me of al-Fuḍaila! But whenever the memory of her comes back to the heart, it is bewildered.

12. Thou mayest recount old longings of love, how the love of her pervades every bone and joint;

13. Just as golden pure wine kept for years pervades the limbs of the drinker and does not come out of them.

14. And nights like those at Khaṭma and al-Liwa, are wept over, and short days at Ma'sal.

15. Enemies are made little of by a journey imposed upon us, in spite of terrors by a large compact army.

16. And a brown (shaft) which guides the people with a fluttering (flag) just below the spear-head, which flares if it were to face death.

17. In furrows which the hoofs drag, where they abandon men with lacerated garments, felled to the ground;

18. And with horses lank-bellied, which bite the grey camels, their flanks emaciated, short haired tall stallions;

19. And tall long-necked mares whose flesh has shrunk, behaving like furies of the wastes, tied to tethering-pegs and fastening rope.

20. They pounded Tamīn on the day of 'Irnān <sup>1)</sup> after they were spurred to mount Salmā and al-Malā.

21. And they brought Bujair in fetters, leading him by the side of the animals; he was carried on a beast only when the people wished him to be carried.

22. Also Ḥāritha al-Kindī, the owner of the crown; for when we plunge into the turmoil of strife we kill.

23. We may lead criminals to death, but we are never dealt

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<sup>1)</sup> According to Yāqūt a mountain between Taima' and the mountains of Ṭai, or a place in the land of Fazāra, or a district in the land of 'Uqail. There appears to be no record of this fight in the works accessible. According to Bekri a mountain before one gets to the Wādi-l-Qurā.

with the same, while our lances snatch by violence captive women of noble birth on mother's and father's side.

24. We may bestow favours, but no favours are bestowed upon us, and should anyone compare our generosity with the most generous one of speaking men, we do surpass him.

25. And on their battle days at al-Khail and Shabwa and Dahr, and by the fall of the polished sword-blade.

26. I wish in spite of the vicissitudes of longings and foolish desires that, that what I wanted, could be done.

27. Then would days come back that have gone, and kindness shown to us; but how can days of yore be turned back again.

28. When life was not hard, nor trouble appeared to anyone and the earth was not in upheaval;

29. When I was in the bloom of youth which now is gone; shining like a sword-blade with black combed hair.

30. A friend of fair friendly maidens, their hearts welcoming me in every way.

31. Their glances reach me over the heads of those who bear secret grudges, when they are forced to break off an eloquent conversation.

32. They watch me from the gaps of fringes of silk damask curtains and hangings embroidered with figures,

33. Just as an antelope of the sands watches when startled, while above her are Arāk and Arṭā trees of Qusā and Ḥaumal.

34. With languishing black eyes which have been blackened with a stick of collyrium, and necks like those of brown gazelles, which have been adorned with ornaments which are not laid aside.

35. With piercing glances like those of the big-eyed antelopes which stretch their necks, and smooth backs; a pleasure for the onlooker.

36. Thou seest in the clear light of the afternoon and morning in spite of no adornment nor embellishing

37. Bright faces that, if travellers at night were to take them as a night guide, they would penetrate the darkness till the night would clear away.

38. Tender maidens who toss the border of their garments with tender slim toes and plump legs which fill the anklets,

39. And fleshy thighs like the thighs of Bactrian camels <sup>1)</sup> which

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<sup>1)</sup> The poet apparently had never seen a Bactrian camel.



the keeper of a locked gate drives back to their place of fodder.

40. Mashrafi swords and lances conquered for them the pasture-grounds of Nağd, both desert and watering-places.

41. And they move their abode between ʿĀlij and Najrān, wandering about like an ill-treated scholar.

42. Tender maidens who do not eat pumpkins grown in villages nor do they harvest spices <sup>1)</sup> at Thahlal.

43. They spend every summer time at ar-Rayyān and the district of the sandy ground of al-Azwarāni and Jūljul.

44. Tents over which, when the dry desert barley-awns are drifting about, is made an awning which is covered with shading Thumām grass.

45. Shelters for fair maidens; over every fair one you find two door curtains of Persian cloth in the shape of a crown.

46. And fair ones whom I strove to join, and one like them did I leave forsaken, departing in a fair and polite manner,

47. Out of dread for myself with regard to my loving; for a young man has so many dangers of stumbling if one is not mindful.

48. Jadwa daughter of Mālik! Explain, explain for even a man of understanding goes wrong and has to ask.

49. I locked the yearnings in my breast, till the pangs of love gained the upper hand and I wailed.

50. Promise vainly, oh Jadwa! what is hoped for, for I see that there is no avail with thy parents for myself.

51. The day I caught up the longing of love for fear that it might escape me in the desert; my strong camel crossed the wide gap of the wastes.

52. Beating her haunches and driving off the flies with a reddish thick haired trailing tail.

53. She raises it at times, and again you imagine it to be playing-rags <sup>2)</sup> beating upon flanks, or the waft of a fan.

54. She has haunches like a shield to which is fastened the spine upwards on a towering frame which is perfect in shape.

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<sup>1)</sup> عراژ is explained as Buphthalmum.

<sup>2)</sup> مغراق A rag tied with a knot at the end with which children beat one another in playing.

55. Which is joined by a quickly moving foot that seems to be dragged to the body, shooting it forward upon a hoof hard like a revolving millstone.

56. Her lower joints are dry, while her flesh is compact on the top of the outer and inner muscles.

57. When she becomes lean the girth does not hang loosely, it glides along the body of an animal with curved ribs, a tall one.

58. When "Turn aside!" is called to her or the whip is shown to her, she becomes angry (pulling) the hanging halter-rope.

59. Her canine teeth when she eats vie (in sharpness) with spearheads like the sharp points of sharpened weapons.

60. A swift-walking sprightly camel, she stretches her forelegs extending the sides of the saddle made of Mais-wood

61. And a neck which guides the shoulders, like a sword which is drawn from a double scabbard rivetted with nails.

62. A camel with sweating arm-pits, quaking as if she were an anvil placed between the bellows and an iron bar.

63. Her canine teeth make a noise whenever she grates them with projecting sharp (points) in trembling excitement

64. Just as two green woodpeckers, with black spots over the eyes, cry when they meet upon two willows on the top branches, which are not lopped off.

65. She has the two ears of a gazelle, which having been startled by a human being, pricks her pointed ears.

66. How many a desert lies between Jādwa which, when the wind beats it, resembles a thin light-coloured garment.

67. The raging winds die away in its confines; and how far from its edges is there a watering-place?

68. I have crossed (such deserts) with a fierce camel, as if her saddle were upon a red-legged swift ostrich which goes up to al-Agharrāni.

69. His legs resemble the two posts of a well-winch as he totters with them, on the top extremities of which appear to be the branches of a spread-out Ben-tree.

70. Fearing that the approaching night might overtake his eggs and the drizzling of a damp cloud with dripping sides.

71. He circled twice round the nest, then the council of love made him bend his neck and breast over it.

72. Then when the darkness cleared away, and a small headed ostrich ran quickly, resembling a black cloth which is used as for waving.

73. They (the ostrich-chickens) start in the morning like the kids of one who seeks fodder behind them and behind the cockbird taking wide steps, who runs well and roves everywhere.

74. Such is my camel or like a brown sand-grouse whose young remain at Sharaura like things thrown away, like a poor orphan.

75. She flew away from sitting over them after her time of thirsting was complete, her stomach making a noise, and from eggshells in a wayless desert.

76. After two mornings and two complete days had passed since her departure, a distance a sandgrouse travels without relaxing.

77. To a water with tender reeds, among whose watermasses are dark coloured frogs, at the foot of a mountain and above the low ground where water accumulates.

78. At an-Nakhl or Madrak or Thukāma, lowlands which have been watered by low-hanging rain-shedding clouds.

79. Then when the wild sandgrouse approached the water and closed her wing feathers to the body (in alighting) not being scared away

80. At a watering place whose border is void; she does not find anyone there neither the snares of a fowler's net.

81. She quenches the burning thirst which she has concealed and leaves the remains to the swarms of thirsty ones which will arrive.

82. They alight in the low ground sipping the water just as Christians sip the pure spiced wine kept in wine skins.

83. Then they depart sprightly in the evening calling their own names using their slender crops as a carrying vessel for water (to their young).

84. Having the round crop securely fastened against the bend of the neck, in shape like the pod of a colocynth.

85. For they know, and that is their desire, that they would be like camels giving no milk, deploring the death of their young if they do not overtake the approach of the night.

86. Therefore they add to the speed with which they came, various modes of flight out of the store of strength they possess.



87. They possess an inexhaustable eagerness which guides them, and lasting power like the lasting of the wind, until they alight upon their young.

88. They pass onward and are seen only occasionally, just as the bow of one shooting beyond a limit shoots arrows at a far distance.

89. If hunting falcons were raised upon the land to hunt them, being carried, keen for hunting, or sent after prey,

90. They see their young fastened on both their flanks by their bodies and legs.

91. Then they screech out of sorrow in the air, while their looks are dimmed by it and again become clear.

92. Concerning what they are able to do; they see them an arm's length away and they vie with them in flight only the space of a span.

93. No one weakened has ever released a captive; the fetters are fastened on them which neither break nor are loosened,

94. When an unknown sunburnt desert spreads out (before them) where ruin is feared through mirage and evil spirits.

95. They rise to no great height, then a steep ascent lames the beating of their wings and they do not submit with their neck and breast.

96. They adjust their wings to a body which resembles a pounding stone which the waters in the torrent bed have made smooth.

97. They have been made strong by two stretched out sets of wing-feathers the inner feathers resembling Hajri-arrows which have no notches.

98. Fixed to a breast, firm like a bulky stone of large dimensions which is used for pounding upon.

99. Then they arrived while there is still part of the end of the day left and the beginning of the approaching dark night is troubling them.

100. They approach their meeting-place and they recognize the land marks among the hills and sands.

101. The young called them and they cry out to them, while they do not turn their breast aside, by the sound which they uttered not changing it.

102. Then they hurl down upon them as if they were a bucket

which hurls down (into a well) from a joined piece of firm rope.

103. Then they greet them, should they be living, while darkness is overtaking them which has spread already, without clearing up.

104. Then they spend the night giving them to drink in a waterless desert, (the young) struggling like one choking with thirst, till he gradually comes round.

105. Just as a kind mother appeases a child in the cradle with her left hand with sweetmeats made of honey.

106. With the moisture of her mouth which she puts upon a gullet which appears to be painted with the best of saffron.

107. Then the young were ill-fed downy chickens and their homes were in a spacious ground and breeding place.

108. A sandgrouse among sandgrouse which is never weaned, whose dwelling place are the deserts, far away from the rubbish heaps (of settlements).

109. A stallion is not required for their father; for the offspring of their father are speckled eggs which require no food.

110. Smooth ones which are not downy nor ill-fed, not like the ill-paired feathers of an arrow upon the notch of an arrow-shaft.

## Nº 2.

Muzāḥim said also:

1. Do the traces of the dwelling of Ṣafrā' cause emotion in thee this morning? Its bare remains resemble tattooings.

2. In spite of being so long deserted you see them still as new; it is a long time since these settlements were inhabited.

3. Dwelling-places whose inhabitants have gone away, while its tentposts have been left standing.

4. The homestead itself wept over their absence; and my tears flowed. But whom of these two weepers do you blame?

5. Shedding tears, doest thou weep out of lowliness or dislike; or is it another who weeps and sighs over sorrow?

6. My two friends! Is hoariness apparent with him when he weeps? Yet he was known for endurance and blamed for it.

7. The choking tears overcame him, not holding them back, so that they flow from the channels of both eyes.

8. They have gone; so there is no bringing back of what has gone

and is finished! However do change! That they may say: There is one destitute.

9. A young man may outstrip folly, then turn to the opposite or youthful folly; even heedless people have sometimes common sense.

10. And that is only an account of a tribe which has dispersed. They have taken a direction which separates us after living in neighbourliness.

11. They go into the far distance till often recurring events teach one how to break off with a friend.

12. Just as a Yamanite garment is torn into shreds, some in departing were leaving, while others remained.

13. Such is the course of destiny; no one contradicting me when I had a friend who was dear to me.

14. Then what about absence? May God bestow no blessing upon absence! Now after (my) worries she has affairs which are momentous (to me).

15. As if she bore rancour and wanted to harm me and cause anger; she is very unjust indeed.

16. You have a longing to one who has turned away; if it were to kill (me), let it be; and if it were to cure, one stricken with illness would be cured.

17. Therefore comfort the longing of love if a distance which shrinks the necks of riding camels bring thee no nearer to Jadwa

18. By a camel with quick moving forelegs, whose fat has been extracted by haunches firm like a gate made by a man of Hajar, a barren female.

19. A strong camel whose muscles are even like cords, whose frame is seemingly piled up upon the bones, a strong one.

20. Like a wild ass with stripes across his back of the wild animals of al-Ghumair, on whose back and the sides of his neck are scars caused through the bites of jealous rivals.

21. He has pastured at liberty at al-Miḍnabāni and Kutna thistles and luscious herbage growing intertwined and in full growth.

22. Then he became strong-backed as if it were a strongly twisted halter-rope which is free from the hand and the mouthbit.

23. He sniffs with his two nostrils the hillocks as if he were muzzled preventing him to browse the herbage after having been full of sprightliness.

24. Strong with sturdy back and slim flanks, he is gurgling and braying on the hill tops.

25. He was paired with a female braying in the evenings, a broad backed one, from whom he had driven away the colt, that it became motherless.

26. They both rove about in every even plain and hillock standing in the outspread plain.

27. At the call of summer till the tender nightshade answered to the senna plant, and the winds blew and the stars stood high in the sky.

28. Thirst emaciated them both after dry fodder, till there was nothing left but to go in search of water.

29. Then they departed in the evening like featherless arrows of two Maisir players, they both being dry and thin, though not artificially hardened.

30. In highlands do they go to the water, till there appeared to him when night was falling

31. Bamboo and reed-grass whose stalks are in copious water on high lying ground, so that they are full-grown.

32. When he approached he was afraid of hidden hunters, just like a man who is in fear of punishment and guilty, is in dread of his soul.

33. On the western horizon, while the sun is sending out its last rays, are the red rays of the fading day.

34. Then the Akhdari female ass comes forward in the darkness in spite of the terror of the two Wādīs.

35. But in the hollow of his hunters-hut under a flat rock is a huntsman who often causes wounds to animals who take the lead.

36. Then when she drew near the distance of two hands and offered him the side of her body and her limbs.

37. He stretched a crooked bow which sends its arrows, the middle of it held in the left which shoots far

38. A blue arrowhead, sharpened by hammering, which he whetted and made sharp the previous evening and which had been trimmed.

39. But he missed her; and (the arrow) was blunted by striking the surface of a lying stone, the point bent back and the feathers like tatters.



40. She, however, swung to the left after being so close to death, while he flew ahead like a light arrow, with heavy tread.

41. Then he drives her along as if he were beating upon a shield made of choice nut-wood.

42. He raises his looks on a high look-out point where there is a large landmark rising into the sky.

43. She displays (in running) udders devoid of milk which look like old brown peppercorns.

44. Like a bow of Sharyān-wood whose middle has no cracks and whose two ends have fissures.

45. Such is my camel or like a brown sandgrouse whom a burning day and summer-wind had caused to long for water.

46. She started firm like a date-stone not weak and feeble nor quickly tired and fatigued.

47. To bring water to downy young ones in a waterless desert who have no other friend if he does not return.

48. To quench the thirst of downy young ones in a desert — he is worthy of blame who places his young in a place like theirs.

49. Lying among small hillocks, their backs resemble the withered remains of plants of a preceding year.

50. When the wind faces her (the sandgrouse) she flies steadily rising but if the wind strikes her in the back she glides along quickly.

51. She moves her shoulders quickly thrusting her chest forward outstripping the leading birds.

52. With a body firm like the spice-box of a woman of Hajar which encloses the perfume of Persian aloe-wood.

53. She comes into sight slantways, and neither in her nor in her flapping wing-feathers is any shirking (the journey).

54. On account of the first signs of night, when already the dark cover of its shade fell, impeding the eyes (from seeing)

55. The occident cast away the day, while the birds were taking shelter in the branches of the 'Iḍāh bushes.

56. A bird in a hurry called to them (the young) and they answered her voice, and they were lying like polo-balls in a hollow.

57. They raise themselves towards the cackling (of the hen) when they hear it, taking short steps, having no bodies of any size.

58. They chatter to (a mother) with short nape of head and thin legs, calling "Qatā", an ancient way of talking they have.

59. The desert their home, they resemble a wooden chest of Persian wood which is embellished with drawings on the sides.

60. Then they spend the night with glad eyes (= happy) for they have received a lasting drink of water.

61. A drink from a waterskin which is hung up, with which a fond mother accustomed to give drink to the young has lain down.

62. Are the clan of Sufyān splitting the skin from them, while we are sound and our skin untouched.

63. And you Bani Lubnā and we both possess a district and things sacred to us.

### N<sup>o</sup> 3.

1. She did not lower herself, till she saw what gladdened her, while the shades of evening were turning and faint.

2. Lowlands, and she goes up where she can draw water, where there are set up snares for those coming to water.

3. The brooks fed by rain-clouds have filled it with water and there are frogs which alternately swim and remain motionless.

4. Then when she has quenched her thirst with the cool water and thirst and worries have vanished from her soul

5. She called out her own name when drinking, then bowlike wingfeathers raise her, the plumage of which is closely fitting.

6. In my heart is a space of love for Ṣafrāʾ, a guarded ground which other maidens cannot encroach upon.

7. There was the tent of love pitched, then he went away with her and the tents of the clan disappeared while the one remained.

8. Hillocks of love did hold him in love to Ṣafrāʾ after he had been consoled, then he was choked with emotion.

9. Whom love towards them breaks the heart, will die or should he live, he will live in continual illness.

10. Like one that is thirsty leading others to the water who is driven away from the cool drink and from moistening his lips and then is parched with thirst.

N<sup>o</sup> 4.

1. Do you think that she will droop her eyes? I have vanquished them by the heavens and him who built them!

N<sup>o</sup> 5.

1. Till you move Damkh from its place and the hills of Turbān and the barren ground of Ṭunub.

2. What lies between Najran al-Ḥujūl to the peaks of Ṣāra and waste ground of Kashib.

3. Thy father prevented that the Ribāb-clans let their cattle graze at al Waḥfāni and aḍ-Ḍarab, and he did not what they did.

4. Till thou didst guard against a hard one not hindering him just as a young riding camel guards with the tail against the fierce stallion.

N<sup>o</sup> 6.

1. I see that my camels loathe Qusās and that a dwelling place on the hills of as-Sumār and Nāʿib set them longing.

2. Leave that! But how canst thou help a man enslaved by love against the flare of a flash of lightning which runs along the horizon towards the end of the night.

3. I was sleepless on account of it while my companions were slumbering at the bend of al-Qausāni which is full of Tanḍub bushes.

4. Leaning upon the forelegs of the riding camel; beyond them being the pinnacles of Ashmus, and its flash bewildered the eye of the onlooker.

5. As if its flare between ʿArwā Sumāra and Sadā in the extending desert

6. Were the sudden appearance of piebald horses or the hand of a Maʿribī woman who mourns a man fallen in combat beating vehemently mourning rags.

7. At az-Zahr and Thalma' is a sweeping rain on account of it pouring over hyenas and aged ibexes.

8. Just as at even in the branches of a willow in the low-land of Dū Bīdān green woodpeckers are crying.

## N° 7.

Muzāḥim said to al-Majnūn.

1. Both of us oh Muʿāḍ love Lailā; and in my mouth and thine is the dust of Lailā.

2. I was the partner in the love which was the subject of derangement in thy mind and mine.

3. She has caused disorder to thy heart; then she has deranged my mind and it is stricken with madness.

## N° 8.

1. I gazed, while my companions were at the castles of Ḥajr with eyes casting swift glances sunk under the eyebrows.

2. At the litters of al-Fuḍaila which are rising among the sands while travelling to al-Himāj.

3. Under me is an emaciated camel of ʿĪdī breed, whose fat a strenuous journey has worn away.

4. Whenever the whip stings the veins of her belly and its plumpness shrinks after having been well-fed.

## N° 9.

1. He does not know the severity of winter nor its want and its northwinds have gone and he does not become lean.

## N° 10.

1. Doest thou not ask the remains of a dwelling place, how long it is since they were visited; but how should a desert speak whose upland is waste.

2. They appeared wearied, not withdrawing behind curtains or (white) like a purchased pearl of the sea which the man who obtained it has released from its locked up prison.

3. Like the fan of a native of Dārīn whose wooden handle is continually wafted by the hand of the fan-bearer in the motionless air.

## N° 11.

1. While I was absent I was informed that she had been married



and the wide expanse of the earth seemed to turn round with me.

2. And my heart failed, and yet it had been present, and my inside was at that news on the verge of flying away.

3. Then I said, as I knew that there was no chance of union between us and my eyes were flowing with tears:

4. Oh for the haste of lovers when she was married. And how can a messenger of good tidings inform me of her being repudiated.

5. I am not one who counts up the love towards Lailā to anyone asking, except that I say: "It is very great!"

6. Nine arrows of hers are in the kernel of my heart, and a tenth of my love belongs to all the people.

7. My soul will be quickened after my death many times when she is mentioned; then there will be repeated death and resurrection.

8. I was in anguish wondering at my Lord, that I never possessed her, and my Lord is all knowing concerning a sad lover;

9. That he might have pity over what was left to me by him; and he knows that I am grateful for what he sends to me.

10. If he were to send the coolness of her upper teeth to anyone who was more in need than I, then I am poor indeed.

#### Nº 12.

1. Art thou every day out of distressing love-sickness gazing towards the high pinnacles of the mountains where Lailā dwells?

2. With eyes dimmed through long weeping, as if they were bleared and their gaze twitching.

3. They are filled with longings, then when wearied of wishing a profuse shower of tears bursts forth,

4. Just as scattered pearls disperse to my ruin after being firmly stringed upon a twisted thread.

#### Nº 13.

1. Then try both to get to know and say: A relative who is yearning has imposed upon us heavy task concerning your affairs.

2. Then if she asks for a sign, let her know one day and say: "The wood has been cut while green".

## Nº 14.

1. With a journey to a far distance, through the haste of which the skins of the Mahrī camels are oozing with dark moisture.

2. On the track of the Ju'fi for a time, and since he went away in hurried march four (nights) have pasted.

3. Then they shouted like birds from a high-towering strong (female camel), whose guide was armed with spear and sword.

## Nº 15.

1. Do you know a home at al-Gharrāni deserted by the tribe, over which whirlwinds have swept.

2. East and North wind racing over it, while at times the gusts of the howling Southwind arrest their course.

3. There I stood and did not satisfy my desires, nor was I full of endurance and then departed.

4. The whole morning till the remainder of the decreasing shade of summer seeks shelter under her hips.

5. And my companions said after being forbearing for a long time: "Why art thou staying here at this homestead?"

6. And they said: "Let her know the stations of Minā!" But how do I know everyone who visits Minā.

7. Never shall I forget the night at the bend of the valley when she walked to me, while my companions made their camels lie down and were standing about.

8. Therefore is my grief for her like the grief of one whose camel has gone astray at Mecca, and nobody turns to him in compassion.

9. No dark grape on the heights of Tabāla, a ripe one which the hands of the harvesters bend down,

10. Is sweeter than her mouth, though I have not tasted it; but I well know birds and mankind.

11. Slanderers have not been idle till they cast us apart and one heart turned away from another.

12. No mother of a gazelle with dark stripes which grazed freely at Qurrā the ripe berries of the Arak tree.

13. If she were to turn in friendliness to a white-legged ibex which climbs on the peaks of Ash-Sharā, whom fears have driven away,

14. He would stand still with downcast eyes, the enchantement and charming words of Jadwa would bring him down.

15. Like the lance of Murran (wood is she) under whose shade runs a brook fed by the waters of billowing rivers.

16. With full curls over a smooth face and eyes (bright) like a polished Heracleian goldcoin.

17. Bashām and Nab<sup>c</sup> trees, then the place where he puts his head are puddles of water and drippings at the rockside which abundant rains have replenished.

18. Shouting "Ḥayyahalā" they drive before them the riding camels in front of other camels in headlong race.

19. The bend of her neck is like that of a male camel with strong back and where the chin ends are tufts of hair like wings.

20. He stops like a champion and when warriors encounter, he snatches (the opponent) with vigour.

21. A desert of deserts flaring in the sunlight, whoever strays in it from the right path will meet with a miserable death.

22. A generous man at a time when the ladles in the hands of the tall chieftains prepare (to plunge themselves) into the cistern of bounty.

#### Nº 16.

1. Remembering Hād-bushes they longed for the shades of Khaṭma and Mārid whose bare ground is scattered with flint stones.

2. Lands where you meet the wandering (antelope) who resembles in brightness a coat-of-mail, the neckband of which is shining.

3. On every hill of deep sand, if you were to ascend it, runs half down the crumbling fine sand.

#### Nº 17.

##### Describing a Mule.

1. Stupid towards him who trains him, except that he is continually defiling his stall with dung.

N<sup>o</sup> 18.

1. He hit his breasts with a narrow-bladed sword with flaring edge which resembled the ray of the rising sun.

2. Then they came both to the marshes of Şu'ā'id and Tathlith on a march which stretched the spines of the full grown camels.

3. And they did not slacken the pace till they reached the Banū Asad and Banu 'Ijl in their homes.

4. They had shorthaired horses of the offspring of Mukhālis and A'waj followed by aged camels and milhcamels.

N<sup>o</sup> 19.

The vultures of Shamāmi are standing over them (the slain) together with the eagles of Yaḍbul.

N<sup>o</sup> 20.

1. I gazed at the mouth of the river of Ḥarsāni, while the mirage of the morning was quavering over the edges of the mountain peaks,

2. With weary eyes whose tears had been exhausted through being near dear friends and then losing them.

3. When despair hindered them from seeing the Ḥimā of an-Nir did their well pour forth the tears of the eye.

4. Oh! Laila if thy home should keep thee far away from us, and the soul gets weary in thinking of thee,

5. But how many, how many tears have I held back, which flowed quickly upon the sleeve of my garment.

6. My two friends, are there no means of which you know which can bring us nearer to Laila?

7. Behold on the heights of al Akhshabāni is an Arāk tree with shade round it, from which war has driven me away;

8. And its branches, if it were possible to make harvest, is fruit which a harvester might pluck, if he could reach up to it.

9. Reared up with tender care upon its upmost twigs, its phantom coming to me every eventide.

10. Trifling is to Lailā a soul which she has captured, and then the marriage of Lailā at the time when she was travelling away.



11. They have imprisoned her body, but people wanted to make profit whose possessions were only very few.

12. And behold with the camel riders who have departed is a summercloud which the north wind is shaking.

N<sup>o</sup> 21.

1. When it (the wind) sweeps over the traces of a dwelling-place, no tent-peg remains to be seen any longer than a thing by which an oath is expiated.

N<sup>o</sup> 22.

1. Oh heart! which is clinging in longing to Lailā like a boy whose amulets have not yet been cut off,

2. Recover! Other lovers have recovered and it is time for thee to-day to meet a doctor with whom thou canst agree.

3. Verily nothing happening makes thee forget Lailā nor a meeting which has occurred a long time ago.

N<sup>o</sup> 23.

1. I see that seven are trying to make love to Lailā, each one being under obligation towards her.

2. Then I east my lot among them when they were bewildered, but all that I gained was that I remained the eighth.

3. I used to be easily discontented, hating to see a partner with an ungainly woman who has a compliant companion.

4. Thus you see her one day faithful to her promises, yet another day she practises the faith of the son of Khākān.

5. Hand in hand with him who is present to the eye, but the pledge of him whom the eye does not see is wrongfully appropriated.

6. As if there had not passed events between me and ‘Abd Allāh so supple that the days of the past have bent them.

7. And as if we were not pursuing women in litters beyond al-Hajūn with whom light and dark-coloured Mahrī camels were vying in their race.

8. Women of the highest tribe of ‘Umair ben ‘Āmir, healthy in body, but with languid eyes,

9. Who pretended not to know me as a friend, but when they knew me they appeared resplendent with shining foreheads.

10. And they said: Hasten both, we do not have fear of a spy and rejoice in a night of happiness, which we had never thought of.

11. Then we came quickly like two who are parted and meet one another, who mount a solitary place far away from the camp.

12. We spent the night as companions not tasting anything unlawful, nor was anyone niggardly with what is permitted.

13. Shaking the right hands we estimated their touch a cure for the burning thirst which we had suffered so long.

14. We spent the night, our hands being our pillows, while above us were spread mantles and raised up Yamanite Birka-cloth which we do not spare as if it were a treasure.

15. Then when the rising gleam of dawn appeared, which was hostile to friends of whom only their companion could escape.

16. The sighings of love of each lover were evident, as also of the women kept behind curtains who are not endowed with patience to help them.

17. They were prostrate in the litters, while the white camels travelled with us in the waterless desert, where they have to be content with crisp dry fodder.

#### Nº 24.

1. Mughallis came to me with the parchment of the Amīr; then the parchment of the Amīr frightened my heart.

2. And I said to him: "Not welcome art thou, sent to me, nor as a man bringing to me a call from thy Amīr.

3. Are not the mountains of al-Qahr towering above him and the slopes of ʿArwa and al Wihāf just as they were.

4. I fear that my failings have been enumerated at his gate and what backbiters have prepared for me to cause slipping.

5. And I do not desire to wait for the outcome of the affair, after my ankle and foot have got into the mud in a wayless place.

6. When an evil eye was cast upon him did I trace back his descent to another than his father and I pretended to forget an enchanter to protect him.

7. He cleared away a torn (garment) like a mantle, then made apparent his resemblances (with his father) hump-backed bones covered with garments.

## Nº 25.

### Description of the Sandgrouse.

1. As for the sandgrouse I shall describe it with a description which agrees with its appearance.

2. Earless with a beak, the feathers with stripes, the outer wing feathers black, the inner ones yellow.

3. They take the yellow (water) to a nesthole near their hillock, in such small quantities that a tadpole would not find room in it.

4. Giving water to two weaklings in a waterless desert whose food is brought in the hole of the throat above the collar-bones.

5. As if a bag fastened with a strap well in front of her breast, or the pod of a colocynth, which has not been gathered.

6. She crosses where she has not pass rising high, nor come low to the nearest place of flying.

7. Till when they two were ready for the time (of feeding) and she was wanted to be present they heard the sound of wings which would cover them.

8. Then they (the young) lift up their eyes which are not very piercing; their chins being over the edge of the sides of their cradle.

9. They stretch upwards towards her their eager mouths to make her let down to them the gift from her mouth.

10. As if their mouths when they stretch them to receive their gifts were painted with saffron at the bottom.

11. Tiny beings who broke away the fragments of the egg-shells from their downs which are ash-grey underneath and white on the top.

12. They tottered when they rose, then they took steps upon thin (legs) with swaying joints.

13. The legs on account of their weakness are almost bent as grass-stalks whose top-growth is not strong.

14. I do not complain about what the times have taken of my wealth, except that I dont see to whom shall I make a complaint.

15. Dalham <sup>1)</sup> has done memorable deeds which are well-known; behold those who strive after deeds are counted.

16. Its pillar rises from the Banū La'i and Jumāna the lintels of which have never been brought low.

17. His father raised for him (a place) in the homes of glory. He who does not build up is not like a builder.

18. Her beak is (hard) like the kernel of a tough date which a clever handed man has trimmed.

19. She walks quickly like a maiden of the clan towards the sheltering curtains in guard against the people.

20. When it appeared to her, she flew knowing that it was getting dusk and that the tribe would overcome her.

21. What is exciting thy eye? Or have the traces of a homestead looking like a worn-out mantle caused it to weep?

22. Ghumaima does not keep word in what she has promised, and thy heart will not forget her until death.

#### N<sup>o</sup> 26.

1. She is only dressed in a waistwrapper and an undergarment; during the raid of the son of Hammām upon the tribe of Khath'am.

#### N<sup>o</sup> 27.

1. Their rank and their face light up the way for them.

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<sup>1)</sup> Dalham of the clan of La'i is stated to have killed aḍ-Ḍaḥḥāk b. Qais at Kafartūthā after the battle of Marj Rāhiṭ in 65 AH. Agh VII. 162.

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18. v. 1

15. v. 6

6. v. 1

1. v. 40

1. v. 41

5. v. 2

1. v. 78

8. v. 2

24. v. 3

5. v. 3

19. v. 1

الْمَلْحَانِ

مِنِّي

نَاعَبُ

نَجْدَ

نَجْرَانِ

نَجْرَانُ الْحَقُولِ

النَّخْلُ

الْهَمَاجُ

الْوَحَافُ

الْوَحْفَانِ

يَذُبُّ

6. v. 1

2. v. 1

24. v. 3

6. v. 3

2. v. 21

5. v. 2

1. v. 14

16. v. 1

1. v. 14

2. v. 21

15. v. 8

1. v. 20

فُسَّاسُ

الْقَنْعُ

النَّهْرُ

الْقَوْسَانِ

كُتْنَةُ

كَشَبُ

الْوَيُّ

مَارْدُ

مَآسِلُ

الْمَدَنِيَّانِ

مَكَّةُ

الْمَلَأُ

# فهرسة أسماء الأماكن

1. v. 25  
1. v. 43  
1. v. 20  
6. v. 1  
1. v. 25  
15. v. 13  
1. v. 74  
19. v. 1  
5. v. 2  
6. v. 5  
18. v. 2  
6. v. 7  
1. v. 41  
1. v. 20  
24. v. 3  
6. v. 5  
15. v. 1  
2. v. 20  
15. v. 12  
1. v. 33

دَهْرٌ  
الرَّيَانُ  
سَلَمَى  
السَّمَاوُ  
شَبُوءَ  
الشَّرَى  
شَرُورَى  
شَمَامُ  
صَارَةَ  
صَدَى  
صُعَائِدُ  
الظَّهَرُ  
عَالِجُ  
عَرْنَانُ  
عَرُورَى  
عَرُورَى سُبَارَةَ  
الغَرَّانِ  
الغُبَيْرُ  
قُرَى  
فُسَاءَ

20. v. 7  
1. v. 43  
1. v. 68  
6. v. 8  
15. v. 9  
18. v. 2  
5. v. 1  
1. v. 6  
1. v. 78  
6. v. 7  
1. v. 42  
15. v. 7  
1. v. 43  
5. v. 1  
8. v. 1  
23. v. 7  
20. v. 1  
20. v. 3  
1. v. 33  
1. v. 44, 16. v. 1

الأَخْشَابِ  
الْأَزْوَارِ  
الْأَعْرَانِ  
ذو بِيضَانَ  
تَبَالَهَ  
تَغْلِيثُ  
تُرْيَانُ  
تَرْجُ  
نُكَامَةُ  
النَّهْلَاءُ  
نَهْلُ  
الْمَجْزَعُ  
جَلْجَلُ  
الْمَجْلَحَاءُ  
حَجَرُ  
الْمَحْجُونُ  
حَرَّسَانِ  
حَمَى النِّيرِ  
حَوْمَلُ  
خَطْمَةُ

## فهرسة الاسماء

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18. v. 3	عجل - بنو	18. v. 4	أعوج فحل
25 Int.	العجير السلوي	25 Int.	أوس بن عفراء الهجيني
25 Int.	علي بن الحجاج الهجيني	1. v. 20	نسيم
25 Int.	عمرو بن عقيل بن الحجاج العتيبي	1. v. 48, 49, 66,	جدوى بنت مالك
23. v. 8	عدير بن عامر	15. v. 14	
26. v. 22	عنبه	14. v. 2	الجفني
1. v. 11, 8. v. 2	الفضيلة	25. v. 16	جمانة
26. v. 16	لاي - بنو	1. v. 22	حارثة الكندي
2. v. 63	لبنى - بنو	26 Int.	حميد بن نور
27 Int.	لقيط بن زرارة	23. v. 4	ابن خافان
7. v. 1, 11. v. 5, 20. v. 6, 10,	ليلى	26. v. 1	خنعم
22. v. 1, 3, 23. v. 1		25. v. 15	دلهم
7. v. 1	معاذ المجنون	2. v. 62	سنيان
34. v. 1	مغلس	25 Int.	سوار بن المضرب الكلابي
12. v. 1	ملاء	3. v. 6, 8	صفراء
26. v. 1	ابن همام	26 Int.	الطباح بن الاعلم
			العباس بن يزيد بن الأسود الكندي
		25 Int.	

ومنها

١٨ مِنْفَارُهَا كَنَوَادِ النَّسَبِ قَلَمَهَا بِبَرْدٍ حَازِقُ الْكَفَيْنِ يَبْرِهَا

١٩ تَمْشِي كَمْشِي فَتَادِ الْحَيِّ مُسْرِعَةً حَذَارَ قَوْمٍ إِلَى سِتْرِ بُوَارِهَا

٢٠ لَهَا تَبَدَّى لَهَا طَارَتْ وَقَدْ عَلِمَتْ أَنَّ قَدْ أَظْلَّ وَأَنَّ الْحَيَّ غَاشِيَهَا

٢١ مَا هَاجَ عَيْنِكَ أُمَّ قَدْ كَانَ يُبْكِيهَا مِنْ رَسْمِ دَارٍ كَسَحَنِي الْبُرْدُ بَاقِيَهَا

٢٢ فَلَا غُنِيَمَةَ نُوفِي بِالَّذِي وَعَدْتَ وَلَا فَوَادُكَ حَتَّى الْمَوْتِ نَاسِيَهَا

Nº 26.

وَيُرْوَى لِمُزَارِحِمِ الْعُقَيْلِيِّ رَوَاهُ ابْنُ الْأَعْرَابِيِّ لَهُ فِي نَوَادِرِهِ وَأَنْشَدَهُ سَبِيحُ  
 مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ ثَوْرٍ وَلَيْسَ لَهُ وَالْبَيْتُ لِلطَّمَّاحِ بْنِ الْأَعْلَمِ بْنِ خُوَيْلِدِ الْعُقَيْلِيِّ

١ وَمَاهِيَ إِلَّا فِي إِزَارٍ وَعِلْقَةٍ مُغَارَ ابْنِ هَمَامٍ عَلَى حَيِّ خَنْعَمَا

١ وَيُرْوَى إِلَّا ذَاتُ ابْنِ مُفَرَّجٍ \* وَفِي كِتَابِ الْحَجِّمِ لِأَبِي عَمْرٍو فِي إِزَارٍ وَشَوَذَرٍ وَقَالَ  
 ابْنُ بَرِّئٍ الْعَلَقَةُ الشَّوَذَرُ وَأَنْشَدَ الْبَيْتَ \*

Nº 27.

رَوَى الْهَرْتِزِيُّ فِي أَمَالِيهِ لِمُزَارِحِمٍ وَهُوَ مَنْسُوبٌ لِلْقَيْطِ بْنِ زُرَّارَةَ فِي

كِتَابِ الْحَيَوَانِ لِلجَّاحِظِ

أَضَاءَتْ لَهُمْ أَحْسَابُهُمْ وَوُجُوهُهُمْ

تَم تَم

تَم

١٨-١٩) Ag VII. 161 after v. 2. ٢٠) Ag 159,10 before v. 6. ٢١-٢٢) Ag VII.

159,13.14 after v. 3. N° 26) TA V على Sibaw. ed. Calcutta p. 123 (Humaid).

N° 27) Murtaqā I. 187, 1 — Hayawān III. 29, 15.





## وَبُرُوي لِمُزَارِحِ هَذِهِ الْقَصِيدَةُ فِي صِفَةِ الْقَطَا

[قال الفال في أماليه: قال أبو بكر بن دُرَيْدٍ قال أبو عثمان الأَشْأَنْدَانِيُّ كثر مدَّعُو هذه القصيدة فما أدري لمن هي وكان أبو عبيدة يصحَّحها لَعْلِيلَ بن الحَجَّاجِ الهُجَيْمِيِّ] [وقال صاحب كتاب الأغاني: هذا الشعر مختلف في قائله ينسب إلى أَوْس بن غلفاء الهُجَيْمِيِّ وإلى مُزَارِحِ العقيليِّ وإلى العباس بن يزيد بن الأسود الكنديِّ وإلى العَجَبِ السَّكُولِيِّ وإلى عمرو بن عقيل بن الحَجَّاجِ الهُجَيْمِيِّ وهو أصحُّ الأقوال رواه ثعلب عن أبي نصر عن الأصمعي] وَبُرُوي هذه القصيدة في كتاب الاختيارين اختيار الأصمعي والمنفصل لسوار بن البُضْرَبِ أحد بني سعد بن كلاب [وقال صاحب كتاب الأغاني في موضع آخر أنشد ثعلب عن أبي حاتم عن الأصمعي أن أبا الحُضَيْرِ أنشد لعمرو بن عقيل بن الحَجَّاجِ العقيليِّ]

١ أَمَا الْقَطَاةُ فَإِنِّي سَوْفَ أَنْعَمُهَا نَعْمًا يُؤَافِقُ نَعْيَ بَعْضِ مَا فِيهَا  
٢ سَكَاةٌ مَخْطُومَةٌ فِي رِيشِهَا طَرَقَ سُودٌ قَوَادِمُهَا صُفْرٌ خَوَافِهَا  
٣ تَنْتَاشُ صَفْرًا بِأَفْحُوصِ بِنْفِنْتِهَا يَكَادُ يَأْزِي عَلَى الدُّعُوصِ أَرْبَها  
٤ نَسْفِي رَذِييْنِ بِالْهَوَامَةِ قُوْتَهُمَا فِي نُغْرَةِ النَّحْرِ مِنْ أَعْلَى تَرَافِهَا

٢ وِبُرُوي

صَفْرَاءُ مَطْرُوقَةٌ فِي رِيشِهَا خَطَبٌ صُفْرٌ مَقَادِيمُهَا سُودٌ خَوَافِهَا

وِبُرُوي

سَكَاةٌ مَخْطُومَةٌ فِي رِيشِهَا طَرَقَ صُفْرٌ قَوَادِمُهَا كَذَرٌ خَوَافِهَا  
٣ وَبُرُوي تَنْتَاشُ صَفْرَاءُ مَطْرُوقًا بِنْفِنْتِهَا قَدْ كَادَ \*

N<sup>o</sup> 25) Qālī III. 215 (v. 1—17).

Ag VII. 158 ult. ff. (v. 1. 2. 20. 6. 3. 21. 22).

Iht Ms. India Office N<sup>o</sup> 7 (v. 1—7).

Ag VII. 161, 17 (v. 1. 2. 18. 19 3—17).

١) Ag VII. 158 منها بَعْضٌ Ḥayawān V. 167 (anon).

٢) So Qālī, Ḥayawān V. 167.

Iht, Ag VII. 161 (قَوَادِمُهَا). Ag VII. 158.

٣) So Qālī. Iht; Ag VII. 161.

٤) So Qālī — Ag l. c. من أَعْلَى.

١٦ بَدَتْ زَفَرَاتُ الْحُبِّ مِنْ كُلِّ وَاقٍ وَمَحْجُولَةٌ لَمْ تُعْطَ صَبْرًا يُعِينَهَا  
١٧ فَاصْبَحَنَ صَرْعَى فِي الْحِجَالِ وَأَصْبَحَتْ بِنَا الْعِيسُ فِي الْهَوَامَةِ جَعْدًا لِحِينَهَا

N° 24.

## وقال أيضاً

١ أَنَانِي بِفِرْطَاسِ الْأَمِيرِ مُغَلِّسٍ فَافْزَعْ فِرْطَاسُ الْأَمِيرِ فَوَادِيَا  
٢ فَقُلْتُ لَهُ لَا مَرْحَبًا بِكَ مُرْسَلًا إِلَى وَلَا لِي مِنْ أَمِيرِكَ دَاعِيَا  
٣ أَلَيْسَتْ جِبَالُ الْفَهْرِ فُعْسًا مَكَانَهَا وَأَكْنَافُ عَرَوَى وَالْوَحَافُ كَمَا هِيَ  
٤ أَخَافُ ذُنُوبِي لَا نَعْدُ بِبَابِهِ وَمَا قَدْ أَرَلَّ الْكَاشِحُونَ أَمَامِيَا  
٥ وَلَا أَسْتَرِيْمُ عُقْبَةَ الْأَمْرِ بَعْدَمَا نَوَرَطَ فِي بَهْمَاءَ كَعْبِي وَسَافِيَا

٦ إِذَا شَهِقَتْ عَيْنٌ عَلَيْهِ عَزُونُهُ لِغَيْرِ أَبِيهِ أَوْ تَنَسَّيْتُ رَاقِيَا

٧ جَلَا هَتِكًا كَالرَّيْطِ عَنْهُ فَبَيَّنَتْ مَشَابِيهُهُ حُدْبَ الْعِظَامِ كَوَاسِيَا

٢ عَرَوَى قَارَةٌ فِي بِلَادِ بَنِي دُهْلٍ هَكَذَا قَالَ أَبُو عَيْنَةَ وَقَالَ الْأَصْمَعِيُّ هِيَ هَضْبَةٌ وَهَذِهِ كُلُّهَا مَوَاضِعٌ مِتْدَانِيَّةٌ \*

٦ قَالَ الْأَصْمَعِيُّ بِقَالَ شَهِقَتْ عَيْنٌ النَّازِرُ عَلَيْهِ إِذَا أَصَابَهُ بَعَيْنٌ \* أَجْبَرُ أَنَّهُ إِذَا فَتَحَ إِنْسَانٌ عَيْنَهُ عَلَيْهِ فُخْشِيَّتٌ أَنْ يَصِيبَهُ بَعِينُهُ فَلَمْ يَكُنْ هُوَ هَجِينٌ لِرَأْدِ عَيْنِ النَّازِرِ عَنْهُ وَإِعْجَابُهُ بِهِ \*

٧ أَيْ اسْتَبَانَتْ مَشَابِيهُ أَبِيهِ فِيهِ \* ثَوْبٌ هَتِكٌ مَرْقُوقٌ

N° 24. ١-٥) Ag XVII. 151; Yāqūt IV. 209 = Cairo VIII. 190.

٢) وَلَا لِي أَمِيرِكَ Yāqūt.

٣) So Bekri 651 — Ag XVII. 151 وَأَجْبَالٌ لَدَيْهَا كَمَا هِيَ وَعَرَوَى وَيَاقُوتُ الْوَحَافِ.

٤) Yāqūt; كَعْبِي Ag; بَهْمَاءَ Yāqūt.

٥) LA XII. 59.

٦) LA XII. 393; TA VII. 193.

١ أَفَقَدْ أَفَاقَ الْعَاشِقُونَ وَقَدْ آتَى لَكَ الْيَوْمَ أَنْ تَلْقَى طَبِيبًا تُلَاقِيهِ  
٢ أَجْدَكَ لَا تُنْسِيكَ لَيْلَى مِلْمَةً نِلْمٌ وَلَا عَمْدٌ يَطُولُ تَقَادُومُهُ

Nº 23.

### وقال مَزَاحِمُ الْعَقِيلِي

١ أَرَى سَبْعَةَ لِلْوَصْلِ يَسْعَوْنَ كُلُّهُمْ لَهْ عِنْدَ لَيْلَى دِبْسَةٌ يَسْتَدِينُهَا  
٢ فَالْقَيْتُ سَهْمِي وَسَطَهُمْ حِينَ أَوْحَشُوا فَمَا صَارَ لِي مِنْ ذَلِكَ إِلَّا نَبِيئُهَا  
٣ وَكُنْتُ عَزُوفَ النَّفْسِ أَشْنًا أَنْ أَرَى عَلَى الشَّرِكِ مِنْ وَرْهَاءِ طَوْعٍ قَرِينُهَا  
٤ فَيَوْمًا تَرَاهَا بِالْعَهْدِ وَفِيَّةً وَيَوْمًا عَلَى دِينَ ابْنِ خَافَانَ دِينُهَا  
٥ بَدَأَ بَيْدٍ مِنْ جَاءَ بِالْعَيْنِ مِنْهُمْ وَمَنْ أَمْ يَجِيءُ بِالْعَيْنِ حَبِرتَ رُحُونُهَا

ومنها

٦ كَأَنِّي وَعَمَدَ اللَّهِ لَمْ تَسْرِ بَيْنَنَا أَحَادِيثُ بَنِي سَالِفِ الدَّهْرِ لَيْبُهَا  
٧ وَلَمْ تَطْلُبْ دُونَ الْحُجُونِ ظَعَانِيًا تَبَارَى بِهَا أَدُمُ الْبَهَارَى وَجُونُهَا  
٨ ظَعَانِينَ مِنْ عَلِيٍّ عُمَيْرِ بْنِ عَامِرٍ مُصَحَّحَةَ الْأَجْسَادِ مَرْضَى عِيُونُهَا  
٩ تَسْكُرَنَ مِنْ أُنْسٍ فَلَمَّا عَرَفْنِي بَدَتْ كُلُّ مِبْهَاجٍ أَغْرَجَ جَبِينُهَا  
١٠ وَقُلْنَ أَعْجَلًا لَا عَيْنَ نَخْشَى وَابْشُرَا بِلَيْلَى سَعْدٍ غَابَ عَنَّا ظُنُونُهَا  
١١ فَجِئْنَا كَمَا انْقَضَ الْفَرِيقَانِ أَشْرَفَا عَلَى خَلْقٍ نَأَى مِنَ الْحَيِّ بَيْنُهَا  
١٢ فَتَبْنَا نَدَايَ لَيْلَى لَمْ نَذُقْ بِهَا حَرَامًا وَلَمْ يَبْخُلْ بِحِلٍّ ضَبِينُهَا  
١٣ صِفَاحًا بِأَيْمَانٍ نَسَرَى أَنَّ مَسَهَا شِفَاءَ الصَّدَى مِنْ غَلَّةٍ طَالَ حِينُهَا  
١٤ وَبَيْنَنَا وَأَيْدِينَا وَسَادَ وَفَوْقَنَا رِبَاطٌ وَعَالِي بَرَكَةٍ لَا نَصُونُهَا  
١٥ فَلَمَّا بَدَأَ صَادٌّ مِنَ الصَّبْحِ سَاطِعٌ عَصَى خَلَّةً لَمْ يَنْجُ إِلَّا قَرِينُهَا

Nº 23. ١-٥) Maḡmu'at-al-Ma'āni 56; I. Sallām, Ṭabaqāt 152 (Yazīd b. aṭ-Ṭaḥariyya).

٦-١٧) I. Sallām, Ṭabaqāt p. 150-151.



- ٢ بِمُنْقَبَةِ الْأَجْفَانِ أَنْفَدَ دَمْعَهَا  
 ٣ قَلَمًا نَهَاهَا الْيَأْسُ أَنْ تُؤْنِسَ الْحَيَّ  
 ٤ أَبَا لَيْلٍ إِنْ تَشَحَّطُ بِكِ الدَّارُ غَرَبَةً  
 ٥ فَكَمْ تُنَمُّ كَمْ مِنْ عَبْرَةٍ قَدْ رَدَدَتْهَا  
 ٦ خَلِيلِي هَلْ مِنْ حَبْلَةٍ تَعْلَمَانِيهَا  
 ٧ فَإِنَّ بَأْعَى الْأَخْشِيِّينَ أَرَاكَةَ  
 ٨ وَفِي فَرْعِهَا لَوْ يُسْتَطَاعُ جَنَائِهَا  
 ٩ مَنَعَةً فِي بَعْضِ أَفْنَانِهِ الْعُلَى  
 ١٠ هَبْنِيَا لِلْيَلَى مَهَجَةً ظَفَرَتْ بِهَا  
 ١١ فَقَدْ حَبَسُوهَا مُحَبَسَ الْبَدَنِ وَابْتَغَى  
 ١٢ وَإِنَّ مَعَ الرِّكَبِ الَّذِينَ تَحْمَلُوهَا  
 مُقَارَبَةُ الْأَلَاْفِ ثُمَّ زِيَالُهَا  
 حَتَّى الْبَيْرِ خَلَّى عَبْرَةَ الْعَيْنِ جَالِهَا  
 سَوَانَا وَيُعَيِّ النَّفْسَ فِيكَ أَحْتِيَالُهَا  
 سَرِيعٌ عَلَى جَيْبِ الْقَمِيصِ أَنْهَالُهَا  
 يُقَرِّبُ مِنْ لَيْلَى إِلَيْنَا أَحْتِيَالُهَا  
 عَدَنِي عَنْهَا الْحَرْبُ دَانٍ ظِلَالُهَا  
 جَنَى يَجْتَنِيهِ الْمُجَنِّي لَوْ يَنَالُهَا  
 بَرُوحٌ عَلَيْنَا كُلَّ وَقْتٍ خِيَالُهَا  
 وَنَزْوِيجُ لَيْلَى حِينَ حَانَ أَرْنِجَالُهَا  
 بِهَا الرَّبِيعُ أَقْوَامٌ تَسَاخَفَ مَالُهَا  
 عِمَامَةٌ صَبْفٍ زَعَزَعَتْهَا شِمَالُهَا

N<sup>o</sup> 21.

وقال مُزَارِحُ بْنُ أَحْمَرَ وَذَكَرَ الرِّيحَ

١ إِذَا عَصَفَتْ رَسْمًا فَلَيْسَ بِدَائِمٍ بِهِ وَتَدُّ إِلَّا تَحِلَّةَ مَقْسَمٍ

١ يقول لا يثبت الوند الا قليلا كتحلة القسم لأن هبوب الريح يقلعه

N<sup>o</sup> 22.

وقال مُزَارِحُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ الْمُجَنَّبُونَ

١ أَلَا أَيُّهَا الْقَلْبُ الَّذِي لَجَّ هَائِبًا وَلِيدًا بِلَيْلَى لَمْ تَقْطَعْ تَهَابُهُ

٢) Ag I. c. البئر حلّى، Yāqūt II. 242. مُقَارَبَةُ

٤-٥) Ag I. c.

٦) Yāqūt I. 163; TA Ia. 248. تَقَرَّبُ إِلَى

٧) Ag I. c.

Yāqūt I. c., TA I. c.

٨) Ag I. c., Yāqūt I. c. يُسْتَطَاعُ جَنَائِهَا

٩) Yāqūt I. c.

١٠-١٢) Ag I. c.

N<sup>o</sup> 21 ١) Murtaqā III. 139.N<sup>o</sup> 22 ١-٢) Ag. I. 168.

## وقال مُزَارِحٌ

١ أَصَابَ رَقِيقَهُ بِهَوٍ كَانَهُ شَعَاعَةُ قَرْنِ الشَّمْسِ مُتَهَبِ النَّضْلِ  
 ٢ فَصَارَا مِنَ الْهَلْحَيْنِ مِلْحَى صُعَائِدٍ وَتَثْلَيْتَ سَبْرًا يَمْنَطِي فِقَرِ الْبُزْلِ  
 ٣ فَمَا فَصَّرَا فِي السَّيْرِ حَتَّى تَنَاوَلَا بَنِي آسَدٍ فِي دَارِهِمْ وَبَنِي عَجَلٍ  
 ٤ يَفْقُودَانِ جُرْدًا مِنْ بَنَاتِ مُخَالِسٍ وَأَعْوَجَ يُفْقَى بِالْأَجَلَةِ وَالرُّسْلِ

١ حَصَنًا الرَّجُلِ رَقِيقَاهُ

٢ تَثْلَيْتَ موضع ببلاد بنى عقيل وصُعَائِدُ جبل هناك

٤ مُخَالِسٌ حَصَانٌ من خيل العرب معروف

## وقال أَيْضًا

١ نَظَلْتُ نُسُورًا مِنْ شَمَامٍ عَلَيْهِمْ عُكُوبًا مَعَ الْعَيْنَانِ عِقْبَانٍ يَذْبُلِ

١ يقال طَيْرٌ عُكُوبٌ وَعُكُوفٌ والباء لغة بنى خفاجة من بنى عقيل \*

## وقال مُزَارِحٌ الْعَقِيلِيُّ

١ نَظَرْتُ بِهَفْضَى سَيْلِ حَرْسَيْنِ وَالضَّحَى بِسَيْلٍ بِأَطْرَافِ الْبَخَارِمِ آلَهَا

١ حَرْسٌ من مياه بنى عقيل بنجد \* وبرى حَرْشَيْنِ وها جبلان \*

Nº 18 ١) LA XI. 446; TA VI. 359. ٢) Bekrī 193; Yāqūt IV. 630 = Cairo VIII. 147.

٣) Bekrī l. c. Yāqūt. l. c. ٤) LA VII. 367; TA IV. 139—Yāqūt l. c. يَفْقُودُونَ.

Nº 19) LA II. 117, TA I. 116.

Nº 20 ١) Ag. XVII. 151; Yāqūt II. 240; II.

بَسِيرٌ بِأَيَّامِ الْبَخَارِمِ and نَزَلْتُ — حَرْشَيْنِ Yāqūt II. 242; يُلُوح 242—Yāqūt II. 240

٢٠. وَيُضْرِبُ إِصْرَابَ الشُّجَاعِ وَعِنْدَهُ إِذَا مَا أَلْتَقَى الْأَبْطَالُ خَطْفُ مُزَافٍ  
 ٢١. فَلَاةٌ فَلَا لِمَاعَهُ مَنْ يَجْرُ بِهَا عَنِ الْقَزْدِ يُجَحِّفُهُ الْمَنَايَا الْجَوَاحِفُ  
 ٢٢. جَوَادٌ إِذَا حَوْضُ النَّدَى شَبَّرَتْ لَهُ بِأَيْدِي اللَّهَامِيمِ الطُّوَالِ الْمَغَارِفُ

٢٠. المَزَافُ الذي يَنْزِفُ الْكُرَّةَ

٢١. الْقَزْدُ الْقَصْدُ فِي لُغَةِ بَنِي عَقِيلٍ

٢٢. خَيْلٌ مَغَارِفٌ كَأَنَّهَا تَغْرِفُ الْبَحْرَى وَفَارِسٌ مِعْرِفٌ \*

Nº 16.

### وَقَالَ مُزَارِحُ الْعُقَيْلِيِّ

١. دَعَاهُنَّ ذِكْرُ الْحَاذِ مِنْ رَمْلِ خَطْمَةٍ فَمَارِدٌ فِي جَرْدَائِيَنَّ الْأَبَارِقُ  
 ٢. يَلَادَا بِهَا تَلَقَى الْأَدَبَ كَأَنَّهُ بِهَا سَابِرِيٌّ لَاحٌ مِنْهُ الْبَنَائِقُ  
 ٣. يَكُلُّ نَقَى وَعَثٌ إِذَا مَا عَلَوْنَهُ جَرَى نَصْفًا هَيْلَانُهُ الْمُتَسَاوِقُ

١. الْحَاذَةُ شَجَرَةٌ بِأَلْفِهَا بَقَرُ الْوَحْشِ \*

٢. أَرَادَ تَلَقَى الدَّبَّ فَقَالَ الدَّبُّ لِحَاجَتِهِ \*

٣. الْهَيْلَانُ مَا انْهَالَ مِنَ الرَّمْلِ أَيْ سَالَ \*

Nº 17.

### وَقَالَ مُزَارِحُ الْعُقَيْلِيِّ يَصِفُ بِرَذَوًا

١. تَفِيلٌ عَلَى مَنْ سَاسَهُ غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ مِثْلٌ عَلَى أَرِيهِ الرُّوثِ مِثْلُ

١. قَالَ الْأَحْمَرُ يُقَالُ لِكُلِّ حَافِرٍ نَلٍّ وَتَنَلٍّ إِذَا رَاكَ فَهُوَ مِثْلُ \*

٢٠) LA XI. 38; TA VI. 130.

٢١) LA XII. 14; TA II. 469.

٢٢) TA VI. 209.

Nº 16 ١) LA V. 21.

٢) LA I. 367; TA Ia. 264.

٣) LA XIV. 239; TA VIII. 176.

Nº 17 ١) TA VIII. 127 = LA XIV. 169 (anon.); XVI. 96 (2. hemist. anon.).

- ٨ فَوَجَدِي بِهَا وَجْدُ الْبُضْلِ بَعِيرُهُ  
 ٩ فَمَا عَنَبَ جَوْنٌ بِأَعْلَى تَبَالِقِ  
 ١٠ بِأَطْيَبَ مِنْ فِيهَا وَمَا ذُقْتُ طَعْمَهُ  
 ١١ وَمَا بَرَحَ الْوَاشُونَ حَتَّى ارْتَبَوْا بِنَا  
 ١٢ فَمَا أَثْمُ أَحْوَى الطَّرْتِينَ خَلَا لَهَا  
 ١٣ وَلَوْ أَبْدَلْتُ أُنْسًا لِأَعْصَمَ عَاقِلٍ  
 ١٤ لَظَلَّ رَهِينًا خَاشِعَ الطَّرْفِ حَطَّهُ  
 ١٥ كَصَعْدَةِ الْمِرَانِ جَرَى نَحْتِ ظِلِّهَا  
 ١٦ نَزَائِبَ جَمًّا فِي أَسِيلٍ وَمُقْلَقٍ  
 ١٧ بَشَامًا وَتَبَعًا ثُمَّ مَلَقَى سِبَالِهِ  
 ١٨ بِجَهْلًا يُزْجُونَ كُلَّ مَطِيَّةٍ  
 ١٩ مُذَكَّرَةَ الثُّنْيَا مُسَانِدَةَ الْفَرَى  
 بِمَكَّةَ لَمْ تَعْطِفْ عَلَيْهِ الْعَوَاطِفُ  
 حَصِيدُ أَمَانَتِهِ الْأَكْثُ الْفَوَاطِفُ  
 وَلَكِنِّي بِالطَّيْرِ وَالنَّاسِ عَارِفُ  
 وَحَتَّى قُلُوبٌ عَنْ قُلُوبٍ صَوَارِفُ  
 بِفَرَى مُلَاحٍ مِنْ الْمَرْدِ نَاطِفُ  
 بِرَأْسِ الشَّرَى قَدْ طَرَدَتْهُ الْمَخَافُ  
 تَحَلَّبُ جَدْوَى وَالْكَلَامُ الطَّرَائِفُ  
 خَلِيجُ أَمَدَتِهِ الْحَيَا الزَّغَارِفُ  
 كَمَا شَافَ دِينَارَ الْهَرَقِ شَائِفُ  
 نَبَادٌ وَأَوْشَالٌ حَمَتَهَا الزَّحَالِفُ  
 أَمَامَ الْمَطَايَا سِيرَهَا مُنْقَازِفُ  
 بِجَمْعِ اللَّحْيَيْنِ مِنْهَا قَفَاقِفُ

١٢ الملاحى من الأراك الذى فيه بياض وشُهبة وحمرة \*

١٤ وصف كلام بالجمع فأنها ذلك وصف على المعنى \*

١٥ قال الأصمعى لا أعرف الزغارف وقال غيره بَجَرٌ زَغَبٌ وَزَغَرَفٌ \*

١٦ هِرْقُلٌ هو أول من ضرب الدنانير \*

١٧ ملقى سباله أى مُنْقَسِرُ رأسه فى الماء والسبال شَعَرٌ حَبِييَّةٌ \* والذى فى شعره

سَتَتْهَا الزَّحَالِفُ يقع المطر والندى على الصخر فيصل إليها على وفوره وكماله \*

١٩ الثُّنْيَا هاهنا ما يستثنيه الجزار من الرأس والقوائم

A) 'Ainī II. 98--99.

١-١١) 'Ainī l. c.

١٧) LA III. 442; TA II. 232; Yāqūt

IV 52 = Cairo VII. 42 يُقْرِئِي ... الْجَدَّتَيْنِ

١٤) LA XI. 36; TA VI. 128.

١٤) LA XV. 428.

١٥) LA XI. 36, 1; TA VI. 128; TA VI. 127 الزَّغَارِفُ

XIV. 219.

١٧) LA XI. 31.

١٨) LA XVIII. 242; TA X. 108; Hiz. III. 45;

Howell I. 683.

١٩) I. Wallād 25.



٢ عَلَى أَثَرِ الْجُعْفَى دَهْرٌ وَقَدْ آتَى لَهُ مُنْذُ وَلَّى يَسْحَجُ السَّيْرَ أَرْبَعُ  
٣ فَصَاحُوا صِيَاحَ الطَّيْرِ مِنْ مُجَزَّئِلَةٍ عَبُورٍ لِهَادِيهَا سِنَانٌ وَقَوْبُعُ

٢ مَرَّ يَسْحَجُ أَى يُسْرِعُ  
٣ الْقَوْبُعُ السَّيْفُ

N° 15.

### وقال مُزَارِحُ الْعَقِيلِيُّ

١ أَعْرِفُ بِالْغَرْبِ دَارًا تَابَدَتْ مِنَ الْحَيِّ وَاسْتَنْتَ عَلَيْهَا الْعَوَافِ  
٢ صَبًا وَشَمَالَ نَسْرَجٍ يَغْتَفِيهِمَا أَحَابِينَ نَوَاتُ الْجَنُوبِ الرَّافِزُ  
٣ وَقَفْتُ بِهَا لَا قَاضِيًا لِي لَبَانَةً وَلَا أَنَا عَنْهَا مُسْتَهْرٌ فَصَارِفُ  
٤ سَرَاةِ الضُّحَى حَتَّى أَلَاذَّ بِحَقِّهَا بَقِيَّةُ مَقْصُوفٍ مِنَ الظِّلِّ صَائِفُ  
٥ وَقَالَ صَحَابِي بَعْدَ طَوْلِ سَمَاحَةٍ عَلَى أَيْ شَيْءٍ أَنْتَ فِي الدَّارِ وَاقِفُ  
٦ وَقَالُوا نَعْرِفُهَا الْمَنَازِلَ مِنْ مَنَى وَمَا كُلُّ مَنْ وَاقَى مِنِّي أَنَا عَارِفُ  
٧ وَلَمْ أُنْسَ مِنْهَا لَيْلَةَ الْحِزْرِ إِذْ مَشَتْ إِلَى وَأَصْحَابِي مُنِيخٌ وَوَاقِفُ

٢ الزَّرْفَرَقَةُ حِينَ الرِّيحِ وَصَوْتِهَا فِي الشَّجَرِ وَهِيَ رِيحُ زَرْفَافَةٍ وَزَرْفَرَقَةٍ

٢ وَيُرْوَى

وَقَفْتُ بِهَا حَتَّى نَعَالَتُ لِي الضُّحَى وَمَلَّ الْوُقُوفَ الْمُهَبَّاتُ الْعَوَافُ  
الْمُهَبَّاتُ الَّتِي فِي أُنُوفِهَا بُرَّةٌ وَالْعَوَافُ الصُّبُرُ \*

١) LA III. 121; TA II. 58. ٢) LA X. 131; TA V. 449. N° 15 ٣) LA XV. 399—

Yāqūt III. 782 = Cairō VI. 275 مِنَ الْوَحْشِ وَاسْتَقْبَتْ ٤) LA XIX. 313, TA VI. 229, LA XI. 36 (last three words) Šaw. Muḡnī 328 (عناوين نوبات) Yāqūt I. c. لَبَانَتُ أَحَابِينَ لَبَانَتُ  
all except Yāqūt نِيرَجًا ٥) Yāqūt I. c.; LA XV. 399; LA XI. 143; TA VI. 196 as variant. ٦) Yāqūt I. c. ٧) Yāqūt I. c. ٨) Aini II. 98—99; Šaw.

٩) Muḡnī 328, Rauḡat al-Munā I. 36. ١٠) Šaw. Muḡnī 328.

- ٨ عَجِبْتُ لِرَبِّي عَجَّةً مَا مَلَكَتْهَا وَرَبِّي بِذِي الشَّوْقِ الْحَزِينِ بَصِيرُ  
 ٩ لِيَرْحَمَ مَا أَبْقَى وَيَعْلَمَ أَنِّي لَهُ بِالذِّى يَسْرِى إِلَى شُكُورُ  
 ١٠ لَكِنْ كَانَ يَهْدِي بَرْدَ أَنْيَابِهَا الْعَلَى لِأَحْوَجَ مِنِّي إِنِّي لَفَقِيرُ

N<sup>o</sup> 12.

### وقال مُزَارِحُ الْعُقَيْلِيَّ

- ١ أَفَى كُلِّ يَوْمٍ أَنْتَ مِنْ لَاجِعِ الْهَوَى إِلَى الشَّمِّ مِنْ أَعْلَامِ مَيْلَاءِ نَاطِرُ  
 ٢ بَعْمَشَاءِ مِنْ طُولِ الْبُكَاءِ كَأَنَّمَا بِهَا رَمْدٌ أَمْ طَرْفُهَا مُتَخَازِرُ  
 ٣ تَهَيَّيْ الْهَيَّيْ حَتَّى إِذَا مَلَّتِ الْمَهْيُ جَرَى وَكَفْتُ مِنْ دَمْعِهَا مُتَبَادِرُ  
 ٤ كَمَا أَرَفَضَ هُلُكِي بَعْدَمَا ضَمَّ ضَمَّةً بِحَبْلِ الْفَيْلِ اللَّوْلُو الْهَتَائِرُ

N<sup>o</sup> 13.

### وقال أيضاً

- ١ فَاسْتَعْرِفَا ثُمَّ قُولَا إِنَّ ذَا رَحِمٍ هَيَّانُ كَلَفْنَا مِنْ شَأْنِكُمْ عَسْرًا  
 ٢ فَإِنْ بَغَتْ آيَةٌ تَسْتَعْرِفَانِ بِهَا يَوْمًا فَقُولَا لَهَا الْعُودُ الَّذِي أَخْنَضِرَا

٢ يقال أُنِيبُ مُنْكَرًا ثم استعرفتُ أى عَرَفْتُهُ مَنْ أَنَا \*

N<sup>o</sup> 14.

### وقال أيضاً

- ١ بَسِيرُ طَرَا حَيٍّ تَرَى مِنْ نَجَائِهِ جُلُودَ الْمَهَارَى بِالْأَنْدَى الْجَوْنِ نَبِيعُ

١ سير طَرَا حَيٍّ أى بعيد

## وقال أيضاً

- ١ أَلَمْ نَسْأَلِ الْأَطْلَالَ مَتَىٰ عُهْدُهَا وَهَلْ تَنْطِقُنَّ بَيِّدَاءَ فَقَرَّ صَعِيدُهَا  
 ٢ بَدَتْ حُسْرًا لَمْ تَحْتَجِبْ أَوْ سَيِّئَةً مِنَ الْبَحْرِ بَرَّ الْفُلَّ عَنْهَا مُفِيدُهَا  
 ٣ كِبَرُوحَةِ الدَّارِيِّ ظَلَّ يَكْرُهَا بِكَتِّ الْمَرْهَى سَكْرَةَ الرِّيحِ عُودُهَا

- ١ قال أبو حاتم سألت الأصبعى عن متى في هذا البيت فقال لا أدري فقال أبو حاتم نقلها كما تنقل ربّ وتخفّ وهي متى خفيفة فنقلها \* قال أبو حاتم وإن كان يريد مصدر ممتّ ممّا أى طويلاً أو بعيداً عهدُها بالناس فلا أدري \*  
 ٢ السَّيِّئَةُ دُرَّةٌ يُخْرِجُهَا الْغَوَاصُ مِنَ الْبَحْرِ \*  
 ٣ الْمَرْهَى الْمَحْرُكُ يَقُولُ هَذِهِ الْمَرْوَحَةُ بِكَتِّ الْمَرْهَى الْمَحْرُكُ لِسُكُونِ الرِّيحِ \*

## وقال مزارح العَقِيلِ

- ١ أَنَا بِي بَطْهَرِ الْغَيْبِ أَنْ قَدْ تَزَوَّجْتُ فَظَلَّتْ لِي الْأَرْضُ النَّضَاءَ تَدُورُ  
 ٢ وَقَدْ زَايَلْتُ لَبِيَّ وَقَدْ كَانَ حَاضِرًا وَكَأَدَ جَنَانِي عِنْدَ ذَاكَ يَطِيرُ  
 ٣ فَقُلْتُ وَقَدْ أَفْنَيْتُ أَنْ لَيْسَ بَيْنَنَا تَلَاقٍ وَعَيْنِي بِالدُّمُوعِ تَهْوُرُ  
 ٤ أَيَا سُرْعَةَ الْأَحْبَابِ حِينَ تَزَوَّجْتُ فَهَلْ بَايَتَنِي بِالطَّلَاقِ بِشِيرُ  
 ٥ وَلَسْتُ بِحُضِي حُبِّ لَيْلِي لِسَائِلٍ مِنَ النَّاسِ إِلَّا أَنْ أَقُولَ كَثِيرُ  
 ٦ لَهَا فِي سَوَادِ الْقَلْبِ نَسْعَةُ أَسْهَمٍ وَلِلنَّاسِ طَرًا مِنْ هَوَايَ عَشِيرُ

ومنها

- ٧ وَتُنَشِّرُ نَفْسِي بَعْدَ مَوْتِي بِذِكْرِهَا مِرَارًا فَمَوْتُ مَرَّةٍ وَنُشُورُ

N° 10 ١) LA II. 394, TA IC. 110. ٢) LA XIX. 90; TA X. 169. ٣) LA XIX. 83, Asās

V زمو. N° 11 ١-٦) Ag. XVII. 152. ١) Ag. XVII. 152 paen. ٧-١٠) Ag. XVII. 153.

وقال مُزَاحِمُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ الْعَقِيلِيُّ لِلْحَبْنُونِ

- ١ كَلَانَا بَا مُعَاذُ يُحِبُّ لَيْلِي يَفِيَّ وَفِيكَ مِنْ لَيْلِي التُّرَابُ
- ٢ شَرِكُكَ فِي هَوَى مَنْ كَانَ حَظِي وَحَظَّكَ مِنْ مَوَدَّتِهَا الْعَذَابُ
- ٣ لَقَدْ خَبَلْتَ قُودَاكَ ثُمَّ نَسْتَ بِعَقْلِي فَهَوَ مَخْبُولٌ مُصَابُ

وقال مُزَاحِمُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ الْعَقِيلِيُّ

- ١ نَظَرْتُ وَصُحْبَتِي بِنُصُورِ حَجَرٍ بِعَجَلِي الطَّرْفِ غَائِرَةِ الْهِجَاجِ
- ٢ إِلَى طُغْنِ الْفَضِيلَةِ طَالِعَاتٍ خِلَالَ الرَّمْلِ وَارِدَةِ الْهِمَاجِ
- ٣ وَتَحْتِي مِنْ بَنَاتِ الْعِيدِ نَفْصُ أَضَرَ بَيْنِيهِ سَيْرُ هَجَاجِ
- ٤ إِذَا مَا السَّوْطُ سَمَرَ حَالِيئِهِ وَقَلَصَ بَدْنُهُ بَعْدَ أَنْحِصَاجِ

٢ قال أبو زياد الهيجاج مياه في نهى ثُرْبَة

٣ سِير هَجَاج شديد \* وَبُرْوَى

وَتَحْتِي مِنْ بَنَاتِ الْعُودِ نَفْصُ أَضَرَ بِظَرْفِهِ سَيْرُ الدَّبَاجِي

٤ يعني بعد انْتِخَاجٍ وَسِمَنِ \*

وقال أيضاً

- ١ لَمْ يَدْرِ مَا حَدَبُ الشِّتَاءِ وَنَقْصُهُ وَمَضَتْ صَنَابِرُهُ وَلَمْ يَتَّخِذْ

١ حَدَبُ الشِّتَاءِ شِدَّةُ بَرْدِهِ أَرَادَ أَنَّهُ كَانَ يَتَعَهَّدُهُ وَيَقُومُ لَهُ \*

N<sup>o</sup> 7) Ag. I. 169. N<sup>o</sup> 8 ١) Yāqūt IV. 980 = Cairo VIII. 471, TA II. 119. ٢) Yāqūt I. c.,

TA I. c. ٣) LA III. 210, TA II. 116 — Yāqūt I. c. variant.

٤) LA III. 62.

N<sup>o</sup> 9 ١) LA I. 293, 1.



٢ أَلْهَىٰ أَبُوكَ فَلَمْ يَفْعَلْ كَمَا فَعَلُوا أَكَلَ الرِّبَابِ مِنَ الْوَحْفَيْنِ وَالضَّرْبِ  
٤ حَتَّى اتَّقَيْتَ صِيْهَمَا لَا نُورَ عُهُ مُثْلَ اتَّقَاءِ الْقَعُودِ الْقَرَمِ بِالذَّنْبِ

٣ الْوَحْفَانِ مَوْضِعٌ مَعْدَنٍ فِي بِلَادِ بَنِي عُقَيْلٍ  
٤ الصِّيمُ الصَّلْبُ الشَّدِيدُ

Nº 6.

### وَقَالَ مُزَارِحٌ

١ أَرَىٰ إِلَيَّ مَلَّتْ فُسَاسًا وَهَاجَهَا  
٢ فَذَرْتُ ذَا وَلَكِنْ هَلْ تُعِينُ مُتِيْمًا  
٣ أَرَفْتُ لَهُ وَهَنًا وَقَدْ نَامَ صُحْبَتِي  
٤ جُنُوحًا إِلَىٰ أَيْدِي الْبَطِيِّ وَدُونَهُ  
٥ كَانَ سَنَاهُ بَيْنَ عَرَوَى سُهَارَةٍ  
٦ تَكْشِفُ بُلْبُلِي أَوْ بَدَا مَارِيَّةٍ  
٧ وَبِالظُّهْرِ وَالثَّلَاءِ مِنْهُ سَحِيْفَةٌ  
٨ كَمَا صَاحَ فِي أَفْئَانٍ ضَالٍ عَشِيَّةً

١ فُسَاسٌ مَوْضِعٌ مَعْدَنٍ فِي بِلَادِ بَنِي عُقَيْلٍ

٧ الثَّلَاءُ مَاءٌ فِي ضَرْبَةٍ وَالتَّنْهِيَةُ حَيْثُ يَنْتَهِي السَّبِيلُ وَقُوسَانُ مَوْضِعٌ وَأَشْشُ جَبَلٌ  
وَعَرَوَى مَوْضِعٌ وَكَذَلِكَ سُهَارَةٌ وَهِيَ مِنْ بِلَادِ بَنِي عُقَيْلٍ وَفُسَاسٌ مَوْضِعٌ مَعْدَنٍ وَصَدَى  
مَوْضِعٌ هُنَاكَ \* وَرَوَى غَيْرُ الْأَصْمَعِيِّ ضَدًّا بِضَادٍ مُجْمَعَةٍ وَقَوْلُهُ نَاصِبٌ بِالضَادِّ يَرِيدُ  
بَعِيدًا وَمَنْ رَوَاهُ بِالضَادِّ يَرِيدُ مَنْصَبًا \*

٨ ذُو بَيْضَانَ مَوْضِعٌ

٢) Bekrī 839.

٤) LA XV. 242, TA VIII. 372.

Nº 6 ١) Bekrī 217.

٢-٧) Bekrī 217.

٨) LA VIII. 398, TA V. 14.

- ٧ بِهَا حَلَّ بَيْتَ الْحُبِّ ثُمَّ أَتْنَى بِهَا فَبَأَنْتَ بُيُوتُ الْحَيِّ وَهُوَ مُقِيمٌ  
 ٨ تَضَمَّنَهُ مِنْ حُبِّ صَنَاءٍ بَعْدَمَا سَلَا هَضْبَاتُ الْحُبِّ فَهُوَ كَظِيمٌ  
 ٩ وَمَنْ يَتَهَيَّضُ جِبْهَتَهُ فُؤَادُهُ يَمُتْ أَوْ يَعِشَ مَا عَاشَ وَهُوَ سَقِيمٌ  
 ١٠ كَحِرَّانٍ هَادٍ ذِيْدٌ عَنْ بَرْدٍ مَشْرَبٍ وَعَنْ بَلَّاتٍ الرِّبِيِّ فَهُوَ يَحُومُ

N<sup>o</sup> 4.

### وقال مُزَارِحُ الْعُقَيْلِيُّ

- ١ أَنْحَسِبُهَا نُصُوبٌ مَا قَبِيهَا غَلَبَتْكَ وَالسَّمَاءُ وَمَا بَنَاهَا  
 ٢ وَبُرُوى أَتْرَعُهَا نُصُوبٌ مَا قَبِيهَا

N<sup>o</sup> 5.

وقال مُزَارِحُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ بْنِ مُصَرِّفِ بْنِ الْأَعْلَمِ لِابْنِ عَمِّ أَبِيهِ  
 الطَّمَّاحِ بْنِ عَامِرِ بْنِ الْأَعْلَمِ

- ١ حَتَّى نُحَوِّلَ دَمْعًا عَنْ مَوَاضِعِهِ وَهَضْبَ تُرْبَانَ وَالْجَلْعَاءَ مِنْ طُنْبٍ  
 ٢ مَا بَيْنَ نَجْرَانَ الْحُقُولِ إِلَى أَعْلَامٍ صَارَةً فَلَاغُوَالٍ مِنْ كَشِبٍ

١ دَمْعٌ جَبَلٌ وَتُرْبَانٌ وَطُنْبٌ جَبَلَانِ أَيْضًا  
 ٢ كَشِبٌ جَبَلٌ مِمَّا بَلَى حُدُودَ الْيَمَنِ وَصَارَتْ جَبَلٌ هُنَاكَ أَيْضًا \* قَالَ الْأَصْمَعِيُّ قَوْلُهُ  
 نَجْرَانَ الْحُقُولِ يَقُولُ إِذَا بَلَغْتَ نَجْرَانَ وَجُرَشَ بَلَغْتَ الزَّرْعَ وَنَجْرَانَ وَجُرَشَ أَوَّلُ  
 حُدُودِ الْيَمَنِ

LA XII. N<sup>o</sup> 4 ١) Ag. XVII. 150 after N<sup>o</sup> 2 v. 5.

١٠) Ag. l. c. الحُرَّانِ.

LA XII. N<sup>o</sup> 4 ١)

212, TA VII. 65.

N<sup>o</sup> 5 ١) Bekrī 347.

٢) Bekrī 480.

٦٠. فَبَيْنَ قَرِيرَاتِ الْعُيُونِ وَقَدْ جَرَى عَلَيْهِنَّ شَرْبٌ فَاسْتَقَيْنَ مُقِيمٌ  
 ٦١. [صَيْبٌ سَقَاءٌ يَبِطُ قَدْ بَرَكْتَ بِهِ مُعَاوِدَةٌ سَقَى الْفِرَاحَ رَوْوُمُ]  
 ٦٢. أَصَادِعُهُ سُنَيَانُ مِنْهَا أَدْبَهَا وَنَحْنُ صَحَاخٌ وَالْأَدِيمُ سَلِيمٌ  
 ٦٣. وَأَنْتُمْ بَنُو لُبْنَى وَنَحْنُ فَكَلُّنَا لَهُ جَانِبٌ يَحْنَازُهُ وَحَرِيمٌ

٦٠. وَيُرْوَى مُدِيمٌ أَيْ دَائِمٌ اسْتَقَيْنَ أَيْ أَتَاهُنَّ بِشَرْبٍ أَيْ جَاءَتْ بِمَاءٍ تَحْمِلُهُ عَلَيْهِنَّ فَاسْتَقَيْنَ مِنْهُ

٦٢. صَادِعَةٌ مَفْرُقُونَ أُمُورُهُمُ وَالسَّلِيمُ الصَّحِيحُ

٦٣. أَيْ أَنْتُمْ بَنُو لُبْنَى وَنَحْنُ لَعَزَّهَا \* نَمَتْ \*

فِي الْحَكْمِ أَبُو الْحَدِيدِ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْحُرُورِ قَتَلَ امْرَأَةً مِنَ الْإِجْمَاعِيِّينَ

Nº 3.

وهذا ما وُجِدَ مِنْ أَبْيَاتِ الْقَصِيدَةِ السَّابِقَةِ فِي كُتُبٍ مُخْتَلَفَةٍ

١. فَمَا أَنْخَفَصَتْ حَتَّى رَأَتْ مَا يُسْرِهَا وَفِي الضُّحَى قَدْ مَالَ وَهُوَ ذَمِيمٌ  
 ٢. أَبَاطِحَ وَأَنْتَصَتْ عَلَى حَيْثُ تَسْتَقِي بِهَا شِرْكٌ لِلْوَارِدَاتِ مُقِيمٌ  
 ٣. سَقَتْهَا سُبُولُ الْهَدَجَاتِ فَأَصْبَحَتْ عَلَاجِيمُ تَجْرِي مَرَّةً وَتَدُومُ  
 ٤. فَلَمَّا اسْتَقَتْ مِنْ بَارِدِ الْمَاءِ وَأَنْجَلَى عَنِ النَّفْسِ مِنْهَا لَوْحَةٌ وَهُيُومُ  
 ٥. دَعَتْ بِأَسْمِهَا حِينَ اسْتَقَتْ فَاسْتَقَلَّهَا قَوَادِمُ حُجْنٍ رِيْشُهُنَّ مُلِيمٌ

ومنها

٦. لِصَفَرَاءٍ فِي قَلْبِي مِنَ الْحُبِّ شُعْبَةٌ حَبِي لَمْ تُبَجِّهِ الْغَائِيَاتُ سَبُومٌ

٦٠) Ag. l. c. مُنِيمٌ ... قَرَارَاتِ

٦١) Added after Ag. l. c.; here at least one

leaf is missing in Ms.

Nº 3 ١-٥) Ag. V. 160 between Nº 2 v. 51 and 52.

٦-٧) Ag. XVII. 150 before Nº 2 v. 4.

- ٥٢ بِجَوْرِ كَحَقِّ الْهَاجِرَةِ لَزَهُ بِأَطْرَافِ عُودِ الْفَارِسِيِّ لَطِيمٌ  
 ٥٣ فَعَنَّتْ عُنُونًا وَهِيَ صَغَوَاءُ مَا بِهَا وَلَا بِالْخَوَانِي الْخَافِقَاتِ حُشُومٌ  
 ٥٤ عَلَى خَطَمٍ جَوْنٍ قَدْ بَدَأَ مِنْ ظِلَالِهِ غَطَاءَهُ يَكْفُ النَّاطِرَاتِ بِهِمْ  
 ٥٥ رَمَى بِالنَّهَارِ الْغَوْرَ فَالطَّيْرُ جَنَحَ رِفَاقٍ بَعِيدَانَ الْعِضَاءِ لُزُومٌ  
 ٥٦ دَعَمْنُ عَجَلَى فَاسْتَجَبْنَ لِصَوْنِهَا وَهْنٌ بِهِوًى كَالْكُرَاتِ جُنُومٌ  
 ٥٧ يَنْوِنُ إِلَى الْفِتَاقِ حَيْثُ سَمِعْنَهُ قِصَارَ الْخَطَا لَيْسَتْ لَهْنٌ جُرُومٌ  
 ٥٨ بِرَاطِنٍ وَقِصَاءِ الْفَنَاءِ حَمْشَةَ الشَّوَى بِدَعْوَى الْفَطَا لَحْنٌ لَهْنٌ قَدِيمٌ  
 ٥٩ تَوْفِيَّةُ الْأَوْطَانِ كَالدَّرَجِ زَانَهُ بِأَطْرَافِ عُودِ الْفَارِسِيِّ رُفُومٌ

الشَّقُّ الْآخِرُ وَالْكَلْكَلُ الصَّدْرُ وَالْهَادِيَاتُ الْمُنْقِدِمَاتُ

- ٥٢ الْجَوْرُ الْوَسْطُ كَأَنَّهُ حَقٌّ امْرَأَةً مِنْ أَهْلِ هِجْرَانِهِ ضَمَّهُ حَقَّةً فِيهَا عُودٌ وَبَخُورٌ  
 ٥٣ عَنَّتْ اعْتَرَضَتْ يَقُولُ هِيَ تَمْضِي صَغَوَاءً أَيْ مَائِلَةً لَيْسَ بِهَا وَلَا بِرِيشِهَا حُشُومٌ  
 أَيْ انْقِبَاضٌ وَمِنْ ذَلِكَ احْتَشَمْتُ مِنَ الْأَمْرِ  
 ٥٤ خَطَمٌ جَوْنٌ يَعْنِي اللَّيْلُ أَيْ عَلَى طَرَفِ أَنْفِ اللَّيْلِ أَيْ لَهُ ظِلَالٌ يَكْفُ عِيُونَهُمْ  
 وَبِهِمْ أَسْوَدٌ لَا وَضَحَ فِيهِ  
 ٥٥ رَمَى الْمَغْرِبَ بِالنَّهَارِ وَجَاءَ هُوَ بَعْدَ جُنَحٍ جَنَحْنُ أَيْ ذَهَبْنَا إِلَى أَوْكَارِهِمْ رَكِبْنَا  
 الْعِضَاءَ سِرْنًا فِي الْعِشَّةِ  
 ٥٦ قَالَ أَبُو حَازِمٍ الْكُرَاتُ جَمْعُ كُرَّةٍ وَلَا يُقَالُ أُكْرَةٌ وَالْأُكْرَةُ حُقْرَةٌ فِي الْأَرْضِ  
 ٥٧ يَنْوِنَ يَنْهَضُنَ وَالْجُرُومُ الْأَجْسَامُ الْوَاحِدُ جَرْمٌ  
 ٥٨ بِرَاطِنٍ يَكْلَمُنَ وَالْوَقْصُ قِصْرُ الْعُنُقِ وَالْحَمْشَةُ دَقَّةُ الْفَوَائِمِ وَبُرُوَى لَحْنٌ لَهْنٌ نَيْمٌ  
 أَيْ صَوْتُ يَنْهَمُهُ وَالشَّوَى الْفَوَائِمُ

تَحُوزُ .. زَانَهُ .. وَشُومٌ (٥٢) Ag. l. c.

الضَّارِبَاتُ LA XV. 26, TA VIII. 248 (٥٣)

variant as text LA.

بَكَفَتْ، مِنْ ظَلَامَةٍ: خَطَمٌ V Asās (٥٤)

Ag. V. 160 (٥٨)

بِوَاتِنَ ... وَحْشَةٍ



- ٤١ وَأَصْبَحَ يَحْوِيهَا كَانَ صِفَاقَهُ  
 ٤٢ بِمَرْقَبَةٍ عَلَيْهِ يَرْفَعُ طَرْفَهُ  
 ٤٣ تَكْشِفُ عَنْ طَاوِي الْغِرَازِ كَأَنَّهُ  
 ٤٤ كَهْوَسٍ مِنَ الشَّرْيَانِ لَيْسَ بِعَجْزِهَا  
 ٤٥ أَذَلِكَ أَمْ كَذْرِبَةٍ هَاجَ وَرَدَهَا  
 ٤٦ غَدَتِ كَنَوَاهُ الْهَقْلُ لَا مُضْهِجَةٌ  
 ٤٧ لِنَسَقِي زُعْبًا فِي التَّنَوُّفَةِ لَمْ يَكُنْ  
 ٤٨ لَتَرَوِي زُعْبًا بِالْفَلَاةِ وَمَنْ يَضَعُ  
 ٤٩ جُنُوحًا بِزَيْرَافٍ كَانَ مَتُونَهَا  
 ٥٠ إِذَا اسْتَنْبَلَتْهَا الرِّيحُ طَمَتِ رَفِيعَةً  
 ٥١ تَوَاشِكُ رَجَعَ الْمَنَكِيِّينَ وَتَرَنَمِي

٤١ ويروى شديد اللطا جَابٌ كَانَ صِفَاقَهُ

- ٤٢ أى ترفع قوائمها فتكشف ضرعها عن طاول الغراز والذهاب اللبن  
 ٤٤ ويروى ليس بعجزها صُدُوعٌ والعجز والعَجَسُ واحد والطائنين يعنى الناحيتين  
 اللتين من      والشريان يُتَّخَذُ منه النسي  
 ٤٥ أى هاج لها الورد يوم شديد الحر صَاحِدٌ قد صَحَدَتْهُ الشمس والصَّيْخُودُ شدة الحر  
 ٤٧ حميم قريب

- ٤٨ لتروى أى لتسقى يقال رَوَيْتُ عَلَى الْقَوْمِ أَيْ اسْتَقَيْتُ أَيْ اسْتَحَقَّ أَنْ يُلَاقَ  
 ٤٩ أفانى نبت يُشَبَّهُ فَرَاخُ الْفُطَا بِهِ وَحَيًّا خِصْبٌ وَقَدْ بَقِيَتْ مِنَ النَّبَاتِ الْمُخْطَمِ بَقَايَا  
 ٥٠ طَمَتِ مَرَّتَ مَرًّا سَهْلًا رَفِيعَةً مَرْتَفَعَةً وَالسَّعُومُ الَّتِي تَسِيرُ سَيْرًا سَهْلًا  
 ٥١ وروى الأصمعي تَرَاوَحُ بَيْنَ الْمَنَكِيِّينَ أَيْ نَعَدُو مَرَّةً عَلَى هَذَا الشَّقِّ وَمَرَّةً عَلَى

٤٥) Ag. V. 160 وَاقْدُ.

٤٦) Ag. I. c. كَنَوَاهُ الْقَسَبِ وَنَاءُ.

٤٧) Ag. I. c.

٤٨) Ag. I. c. تَرَاوَحَ بِالْأَرْضِ الْفَلَاةِ وَمَنْ يَدْعُ + بِسَنَزِلِهَا.

٥٠) Ag. I. c. رَفِيعَةُ the

first hemistich, with the second hemistich of v. 56.

٥١) Ag. I. c.

٢٣ فَلَمَّا دَنَا خَافَ الْجَنَانُ كَمَا أَتَقَى عَلَى نَفْسِهِ خَاشَى الْعِقَابِ جَرِمُ  
 ٢٤ وَبِالْأَفْقِ الْغَوْرِيُّ وَالشَّمْسُ حَيَّةٌ سَبَائِبُ مِنْ أُخْرَى النَّهَارِ قُتُومُ  
 ٢٥ وَجَاءَتْ تَقْدَى فِي الدُّجَى أَحْدَرِيَّةٌ عَلَى هَوْلِ نَعْرِ الْوَادِيَيْنِ قُدُومُ  
 ٢٦ وَفِي قُتْرِ النَّامُوسِ نَحَتْ صَفِيحَهُ أَخُو قَنْصٍ لِلْهَادِيَاتِ كَلُومُ  
 ٢٧ فَلَمَّا دَنَتْ دَفَعَ الْيَدَيْنِ وَأَعْرَضَتْ لَهُ صَفْحَةً مِنْ جَوَازِهَا وَصِمِيمُ  
 ٢٨ تَسَكَّبَ فِي زُرَاءٍ يُلْحِقُ نَبْلَهَا إِلَى الصَّيْدِ عَجَزٌ فِي الشَّمَالِ طُحُومُ  
 ٢٩ بِأَخْضَرَ مَطْرُورٍ الْوَقِيعَةِ سَنَهُ وَحَشَرَهُ بِالْأَمْسِ فَهَوَ زَلِيمُ  
 ٣٠ فَأَخْطَاَهَا وَأَنْفَلَ عَنْ ظَهْرِ خَالِدٍ مِنَ الْحَمِيدِ مَرْدُودُ الشَّبَاةِ رَثِيمُ  
 ٤٠ فَجَالَتْ عَلَى وَحْشِيَّهَا بَعْدَ دَنَوَةٍ مِنَ الْمَوْتِ وَأَسْتَوَى أَحَدُ رَجُومِ

٢٣ ويروى هَابَ الْغِمَارُ كَأَنَّهُ أَخُو تِرَةٍ خَافَ الْعِقَابَ وَالْغِمَارُ مِنْ غَمْرَةِ الْمَاءِ وَجَرِمُ ذُو جَرَمٍ

٢٤ الْأَفْقُ نَاحِيَةُ السَّمَاءِ الْغَوْرِيُّ حَيْثُ تَغُورُ الشَّمْسُ سَبَائِبُ طَرَائِقُ مِنَ الشَّقَقِ قَوْلُهُ  
 وَالشَّمْسُ حَيَّةٌ أَيْ يُرَى طَرَائِقُ الشَّمْسِ بَعْدَ لَمْ تَغِبْ وَأَنْشَدَ  
 إِذَا الْأَفْقُ الْغَوْرِيُّ أَمْسَى كَأَنَّهُ صَاحِبُ فَرَسٍ هَوَاءَ مُكْتَتِبُ الْعَصَبِ  
 ٢٥ تَقْدَى تَقْلَمُ يَقُولُ إِذَا نَفَرْتَ فَهِيَ عَلَى هَوْلِ النِّفْرِ مَاضِيَةٌ

٢٦ الصَّنِيعُ حَجَارَةٌ بَنَاهَا الصَّائِدُ بَعْضُهَا عَلَى بَعْضٍ  
 ٢٧ الْجُوزُ الْوَسْطُ وَصِمِيمُهَا مِنْهَا وَيُرْوَى وَأَمْلَهَا حَتَّى إِذَا مَا تَعَرَّضَتْ لَهُ صَفْحَةً  
 ٢٨ تَسَكَّبَ تَحَرَّفَ وَزُرَاءَ قَدْ خَرَجَ صَدْرُهَا وَعَجَزُهَا وَعَجَسُهَا وَسَطُهَا طُحُومُ يَدْفَعُ  
 مِنْهُ قَبِيلَ طَحَمَةَ السَّيْلِ\*

٢٩ بِأَخْضَرَ بِأَسْوَدَ مَطْرُورٍ مُحَدَّدٌ وَالْوَقِيعَةُ حَيْثُ ضُرِبَ بِالْمِيقَةِ وَالْخَشِيرُ الرَّاقِ الْقُدَّةُ  
 يَعْنِي الرِّيشَ عَلَى السَّهْمِ وَزَلِيمُ زَلَمَهُ مِنْ نَوَاحِيهِ  
 ٣٠ وَيُرْوَى مِنَ الضُّوْحِ وَالضُّوْحُ غُرْضُ الْجَبَلِ وَأَنْفَلَ أَنْكَسَرَ حَدُّهُ حَجَرُ جَبَلٍ خَلَدَ  
 وَالْحَمِيدُ مَا أَشْرَفَ مِنَ الْجَبَلِ وَمَرْدُودُ الشَّبَاةِ مَفْلُولُ الْحَدِّ

٤٠ جَالَتْ دَارَتْ وَالْأَحَدُ الْأَبْتَرُ الْخَفِيفُ الرِّيشُ رَجُومٌ شَدِيدٌ الْوَقْعُ اسْتَوَى سَبَقَ

- ٢٣ يَسُوفُ بِأَنْفَيْهِ النَّعَاقَ كَأَنَّهُ عَنِ الْبَقْلِ مِنْ فَرْطِ النَّشَاطِ كَعِيمُ  
 ٢٤ شَدِيدُ مُسَدَّى الْهَتَنِ مُنْكَفِتُ الْحَشَا لَهُ بِالْقَوَارِ رَنَّةٌ وَنَهِيمُ  
 ٢٥ أُشِبَّ لِإِسْحَاجِ الْعَشِيَّاتِ ضَمَعَجٍ فَأَفْرَدَ عَنْهَا الْحَجَشَ فَهُوَ يَنِيمُ  
 ٢٦ لَهَا وَلَهُ دَوْرٌ بِكُلِّ قَرَارَةٍ وَنَقَعَ بِسُتَلَقَى الْفَضَاءِ قَوْمُ  
 ٢٧ نَدَى الصَّيْفِ حَتَّى جَاوَبَ الْعِشْرِقَ السَّنَا وَهَبَتْ رِيَّاحٌ وَأَسْفَلَتْ نُجُومُ  
 ٢٨ وَلَاحَهُمَا بَعْدَ النَّسْيِ ظَمَاءٌ وَلَمْ يَكُ عَنْ وَرْدِ الْمِيَاهِ عَكُومُ  
 ٢٩ فَرَاخًا كَأَعْطَالِ الْبُنِيحِينَ فِيهِمَا ذُبُولٌ وَلَمَّا بَصُلَا وَسَهُومُ  
 ٣٠ نِجَادًا يَرْدُنَ الْمَاءَ حَتَّى بَدَأَ لَهُ وَقَدْ حَانَ مِنْ ذَاتِ الْعِشَاءِ عَتُومُ  
 ٣١ أَشَاءَ وَبَرْدِيٌّ تَنَازَعَ سَوْفَهُ بِرَبَوَاءَ مَاذُ الْمَاءِ فَهُوَ عِيمُ

- ٢٣ النفقة القاع الطيب التراب وكعيم مكعوم النم  
 ٢٤ ويروى بالعواصى \* منكفت منقبض والعواصى ما عصاه رَنَّةٌ صوت ونهيم  
 صوت فى الصدر  
 ٢٥ أُشِبَّ أُتْبِعَ وَالضَّمَعَجُ الضَّخْمَةُ الْجَنْبِ أَى أَفْرَدَ الْحَجَشَ وَالْأَرْضَ مُبْقِلَةً  
 ٢٦ القَرَارَةُ الْمَطْمَئِنُّ مِنَ الْأَرْضِ وَدَوْرُ اسْتِدَارَةٍ وَيُرْوَى وَدَوَّحٌ بِسُتَلَقَى النَّضَاءِ أَى  
 حَيْثُ اسْتَنْ فَمَضَى عَلَى وَجْهِهِ وَقَوْمٌ قَائِمٌ مُسْتَوٍ وَالْفَضَاءُ الْمَتَّعُ مِنَ الْأَرْضِ  
 ٢٧ يَقُولُ طَرَدَتْ الرِّيحَ الْعِشْرِقَ وَالسَّنَا حَتَّى صَارَ هَذَا الْحَيَّ إِلَى هَذَا وَهَذَا إِلَى هَذَا  
 ٢٨ لِاحَهُمَا غَيْرُهُمَا أَى كَانَ فِي ظَمْنِهِمَا انْتِسَاءٌ أَى انْسَاعٌ وَزِيَادَةٌ عَكُومُ رَجُوعُ  
 ٢٩ سَهُومُ أَى ضَمُورٌ \* أَى كَفْدَاحِ الْبُنِيحِينَ عَطَلُ لَيْسَ لَهَا رِيَشٌ وَلَا أَنْصَالُ وَالْمُنِيحَانِ  
 اللَّذَانِ يَتِمَّانِ مَا يَضْرِبُ وَذُبُولٌ لَيْسَ وَلَمَّا يَصُلَا يَقْفَلَا سَوَاءُ  
 ٣٠ نِصَبٌ نِجَادًا عَلَى الظَّرْفِ وَالنَّجْدُ الْمُرْتَفِعُ مِنَ الْأَرْضِ أَى رَاخًا فِى هَذِهِ النِّجَادِ  
 وَعَتُومٌ مِنَ الْعَتَمَةِ  
 ٣١ الْأَشَاءُ الْفَسِيلُ وَرَبَوَاءُ أَرْضٌ مُرْتَفِعَةٌ مَاذُ الْمَاءِ أَرَادَ الرِّىَّ وَكَثْرَتُهُ فَهُوَ يَرُوى  
 هَذِهِ وَالْعِيمُ الْبَيْتُ الْمَكْتَهَلُ التَّامُ

- ١٤ فَمَا لِلنَّوَى لَا بَارَكَ اللَّهُ فِي النَّوَى  
 ١٥ كَانَ لَهَا ذَخْلًا عَلَى فَتَبْتَعِي  
 ١٦ وَفِيمَنْ نَوَى حَاجَةً لَكَ إِنْ نِيتُ  
 ١٧ فَسَلِّ الْهَوَى إِنْ لَمْ تُسَاعِفْكَ نِيَّةُ  
 ١٨ بِمَائِرَةِ الضَّبْعَيْنِ أَخْلَصَ نِيَّهَا  
 ١٩ سَيَادِ أُمِرَتْ فِي أَعْدَالٍ وَخَلَقَهَا  
 ٢٠ كَأَحْقَبَ مِنْ وَحْشِ الْغُبَيْرِ بِهِنَّ  
 ٢١ أَطَاعَ لَهُ بِالْمَذْنِبِينَ وَكُنْتَنِيَّةُ  
 ٢١<sup>أ</sup> [فَأَصْبَحَ مَحْبُوكَ السَّرَاةِ كَأَنَّهُ  
 ٢٢ فَقَدْ صَارَ مَجْدُولًا أَقْبَ كَأَنَّهُ  
 وَأَمَرَ لَهَا بَعْدَ الْخِلَاجِ عَزِيمُ  
 آذَى وَغَيْطَى إِنَّهَا لَطَلُومُ  
 فَعَلَّ وَإِنْ تَبْلِيلٌ نِيلٌ سَقِيمُ  
 مَجْدَوَى لِأَعْنَاقِ الْمَطِيِّ ضَبُومُ  
 صَلَا كَرَنَاجِ الْهَاجِرِيِّ عَقِيمُ  
 مُضَبَّرُ أَوْسَاطِ الْعِظَامِ جَرِيمُ  
 وَلَيْتَنِي مِنْ عَضِي الْغِيَارِ كُدُومُ  
 نَصِيٍّ وَأَحْوَى دُخْلٌ وَجِيمُ  
 عِنَانٌ خَلَتْ مِنْهُ يَدٌ وَشَكِيمُ  
 عِنَانٌ خَلَتْ مِنْهُ يَدٌ وَشَكِيمُ

١٤ الخِلَاجُ الشيء يحتاج في صدرك عزم أى عزم بمضيه يقال ما له عزم  
 ١٦ يقول ان نيتنى ما لقيت من الغم فلعل ذاك وإن تبلى من مرضى فإنه يبرأ  
 بذلك

١٨ وَيُرْوَى بِسَجُوحَةِ اللَّحْيَيْنِ أى سهلة اللحيين والى الشحم والصلا ما عن عيين  
 الذنب وشماله والرناج الباب والهاجرى رجل من أهل هجر الا ان النسب غيره  
 وعقيم لم تحمل فشذ ذلك لحمها يقال أرئج عليها عجزها فاشذت فلا تحمل

١٩ ويروى حشاش أُمِرَتْ ومضبر الخلق شديده والجريم الضخمة  
 ٢١ النَّصِيُّ نَبَاتٌ أَخْضَرُ فَإِذَا بَسَّ فَهَرَّ حَلِيٍّ وَأَحْوَى أَخْضَرُ وَالْجِيمُ الَّذِي قَدْ تَمَّ  
 وَدُخْلٌ بَعْضُهُ فِي بَعْضٍ \* كُنْتَنِيَّةُ مَوْضِعٌ

٢٢ أى كأنه عنان بطل ذهب الشكبة منه أى اللجام أو فأس اللجام والمجدول  
 المضبر الخلق

كأَصْحَرَ Yāqūt IV. 237 = Cairo VII. 216. ٢٠) Yāqūt IV. 237 = Cairo VII. 216 =

٢١) Bekrī 697 كُنْتَنِيَّةُ; Yāqūt IV. 237 = Cairo VII. 216 =

٢١<sup>أ</sup>) Bekrī 697 الْعِيَارُ. ٢١<sup>أ</sup>) Yāqūt IV. 237 = Cairo VII. 216. TA VII. 321 بِالْأَخْرَمِينَ وَكُنْتَنِيَّةُ.



- ٥ أَمْسَعِيرًا تَبْكِي مِنَ الْهُونِ وَالْقَلَى  
 ٦ خَلِيلِي هَلْ بَادٍ بِهِ الشَّيْبُ إِنْ بَكَى  
 ٧ عَلَنَهُ غَوَاشِي عَبْرَةٍ مَا يَرُدُّهَا  
 ٨ فَرَطُنْ فَلَا رَدَّ لَهَا فَاتَ فَاَنْقَضَى  
 ٩ وَقَدْ يُفْرِطُ الْجَهْلُ الْفَتَى ثُمَّ يَرْعَوِي  
 ١٠ وَمَا ذَاكَ إِلَّا مِنْ جَمِيعٍ تَفَرَّقَتْ  
 ١١ نَوْمٌ بِهِ الْآفَاقُ حَتَّى تُبَيِّنَهُ  
 ١٢ كَمَا انْشَقَّ بُرْدُ الْعَصَبِ شَتَّى فَاصْبَحُوا  
 ١٣ فَذَلِكَ دَابُّ لِلنَّوَى لَيْسَ مُخْلِفِي  
 أَمْ أَخْرَجَ يَبْكِي شَجْوُهُ وَبِهِمْ  
 وَقَدْ كَانَتْ يُعْنَى بِالْعَزَاءِ مَلُومٌ  
 لَهَا مِنْ شُؤْنِ النَّاطِرَيْنِ سَجُومٌ  
 وَلَكِنْ نَعَوُضُ أَنْ يُقَالَ عَدِيمٌ  
 خِلَافَ الصَّبَا لِلْجَاهِلِينَ حُلُومٌ  
 بِهِمْ نَبِيَّةٌ بَعْدَ الْحَوَارِ قَسُومٌ  
 مُعَاوِدَةٌ قَطَعَ الْقِرَانَ جَذُومٌ  
 بِحُتْمَلٍ وَكَأَوْ بَاتَ مُقِيمٌ  
 إِذَا كَانَ لِي جَارٌ عَلَى كَرِيمٌ

- ٥ يعنى الدار ممَّا أُهِنَتْ ام اخر اى هذا الرجل يبكى شجوه وحزنه وبهم  
 ٧ اى غواشى من البكاء لا يستطيع رده و الشؤون مجارى الدمع  
 ٨ فَرَطُنْ تَقَدَّمَنَّ وَ سَبَقَنَّ نَعَوُضُ بامرہ ان يعتاض العدم ما كان يؤمل اى نعوّض  
 حلماً بعد عدم شبابك لئلا يقال عديم لحلمه بعد ما فرط من جهله و عدم شبابه  
 وأحابه [بعد جهلك فى عدم شبابك]  
 ٩ يُفْرِطُ يُقَدِّمُهُ فى الشئ يرعوى يثنى خلاف الصبا بعد الصبا  
 ١٠ النبیة ما يقع فى قلبك من حيث تنوى و قَسُومٌ من نعت نبیة اى يذهب شئ  
 هنا وشئ هنا  
 ١١ اى نَوْمٌ به النبیة الآفاق حتى يقطعه و جَذُومٌ وقُطُوعٌ والقِرَانُ من قولك جاء  
 البعيران فى قران وان شئت جعلته جمع قرین  
 ١٢ يقول تفرقوا كما انشق بُرْدُ الْعَصَبِ فاحتمل من أحب وأقام من أحب المبيت

Murtaḍā مِنْ أَجْلِهِمْ Ag; Murtaḍā I. 40. Ḥuṣrī III. 39. الجَارِعَيْنِ الْوَمُ 150, 23,

يَبْكِي يَبْكِي مِنَ الْحُزْنِ وَالْحَوَى ... Ag XVII. 150, 24, Ḥuṣrī III. 39 Yāqūt I. c.

Murtaḍā I. 40. قَبِيْهِمْ وَ الْبَلَى قَبِيْهِمْ

٧) I. Sikkīt, Alfāz 269, 3. كَانِ بُشْكِي LA

XIX. 170 مَلُولٌ. ٩) TA VI. 103.

١٠٩ وَلَمْ يُلْتَمَسْ فَحَلًّا أَبُوهَا وَإِنَّمَا بَنَاتُ آيِبَهَا كُلُّ أَرْقَطَ مُحْتَلٍ  
١١٠ مُحْدَرَجَةٌ لَيْسَتْ بِزَعْرَاءٍ خَلَّةٍ وَلَا قَدْئِي لَغَبٍ عَلَى فُوقٍ مِعْزَلٍ

١٠٩ مُحْتَل سَيِّءُ الْغِذَاءِ \* اى لم يطلب أن تكون فحلاً إنما هي قطاً تتراوح وقال  
كُلُّ أَرْقَطَ وَكَانَ حَقُّهُ رَقَطَاءً فَغَلَبَ الْمَذْكُورُ عَلَى الْمُؤَنَّثِ  
١١٠ الزَّعْرَاءُ الَّتِي لَا رِيشَ عَلَيْهَا وَعَلَيْهَا زَعَبٌ وَالزَّعْرَاءُ وَالزَّعْرَاءُ وَاحِدٌ أَرَادَ أَنَّ  
هَذِهِ الْقَطَا لَيْسَتْ بِزَعْرَاءٍ مُحْتَلَّةِ الْجِسْمِ أَى كَأَنَّهَا قَدْئَا سَهْمٍ لَغَبٍ وَلُغَابٍ وَاللُّغَبُ  
السَّهْمُ الضَّعِيفُ الرَّدِئُ وَالْقُدَّةُ الرِّيشُ الَّذِي عَلَى السَّهْمِ \* تَبَتْ \*

Nº 2.

### وقال مُزَارِحٌ أَيْضًا

١ لِيَصْنُرَاءَ هَاجَتِكَ الْغَدَاةَ رُسُومٌ كَأَنَّ بَقَايَاهَا الْجُرُودَ وَشُومٌ  
٢ تَرَاهَا عَلَى طُولِ الْفَوَاءِ جَدِيدَةً وَعَهْدُ الْمَعَانِي بِالْحُلُولِ قَدِيمٌ  
٣ مَنَازِلُ أَمَّا أَهْلُهَا فَتَحَبَّلُوا فَبَانُوا وَأَمَّا خِيَمُهَا فَفَقِيمٌ  
٤ بَكَتْ دَارُهُمْ مِنْ نَأْيِهِمْ وَتَهَلَّلَتْ دُمُوعِي فَأَيُّ الْبَاكِينِ تَلُومٌ

١ الْجُرُودُ الْأَخْلَاقُ مِنَ الْتِيَابِ وَيُرْوَى الْبَيْتُ عَلَى غَيْرِ هَذِهِ الرِّوَايَةِ وَهِيَ  
أَشَافَتَكَ بِالْفَنَعِ الْغَدَاةَ رُسُومٌ دَوَارِسُ أَدَلَّى عَهْدِهِنَّ قَدِيمٌ  
٢ قَالَ الْأَصْمَعِيُّ أَنَّمَا هُوَ حَدِيدٌ وَالْبَيْتُ مُزَاحِفٌ وَيُرْوَى  
يَلْحَنَ وَقَدْ حَرَمَنْ عِشْرِينَ حِجَّةً كَمَا لَاحَ فِي ضَاحِي الْبَنَانِ وَشُومٌ  
٤ يَقُولُ بَكَيْتُ أَنَا وَبَكَتِ الدَّارُ فَأَيُّ الْبَاكِينِ تَلُومٌ أَتُلُومُنِي أَمْ أُلُومَهَا

١) Yāqūt IV. 192 = Cairo Diwān Tūfāil 40, 9 wrongly مَحَلًّا يَلْتَمَسُ. ١٠٩)

أَوْفَى عَهْدِهِنَّ TA V. 478 as variant but أَشَافَكَ VIII. 175 as variant except

٢) I. Sidah XVI. 160, Ḥuṣrī III. 38, Yāqūt IV. 192 = Cairo XII. 175 وَقَدْ TA

VIII. 285. ٣) LA XV. 84, 1, Yāqūt I. c. ٤) Yāqūt I. c. Ag. XVII. 150, 23. فَتَهَلَّلَتْ

- ١.١ دَعَمَهُ فَنَادَاهَا وَمَا أَعْوَجَّ صَدْرُهَا يَبْئَلُ الَّذِي قَالَتْ لَهُ لَمْ تَبْدَلْ  
 ١.٢ فَأَلْقَيْتُ بِأَكْرَابٍ إِلَيْهِ كَأَنَّهُمَا دَلَاةٌ هَوَتْ مِنْ قِطْعٍ رِمَتْ مُوَصِّلَ  
 ١.٣ فَبَشَّتْ بِهِ إِذْ كَانَ حَيًّا وَسَبَّهَا دُجَى قَدْ أَظْلَمَتْهَا وَلَكِنَّا نَجَلِلُ  
 ١.٤ فَيَأْتِ نُسْقِيهِ بِأَرْضٍ تُوَفِّيهِ كَلْدَ الشَّجَى حَتَّى أَرْتَوَى غَيْرَ مُعْجَلٍ  
 ١.٥ كَمَا سَجَرَتْ ذَا الْبَهْدِ أَمْ حَفِيَّةٌ يَمْنَى يَدَيْهَا مِنْ قَدَيِّ مُعْسَلٍ  
 ١.٦ مُجَاجًا نَلْقِيهِ لَهَاةً كَأَنَّمَا بَوَاطِنُهَا مِنْ جِيدِ الْوَرَسِ مُطْلَى  
 ١.٧ فَأَصْبَحَ جَحَنًا مُزْلَغِيًّا وَأَصْبَحَتْ بَوَاطِنُهُ فِي مُسْتَرَادٍ وَمَهْلٍ  
 ١.٨ قَطًّا لِقَطًّا مَا يُفْتَكِلَى مُسْتَقَرُّهُ مُتَوْنُ النَّلَا عَنْ ذِمَّتِكَ يَبْعَزِلُ

١.١ دَعَمَهُ صَوَّتَتْ قَطًّا فَقَالَ الْوَلَدُ قَطًّا وَمَا أَعْوَجَّ أَى لَمْ يَنْتَنِ صَدْرُهَا لِمَكَانِ الْمَاءِ الَّذِي فِي [حَوَصْلَتِهَا؟]

١.٢ الرَّمْثُ الْمَخْلُقُ مِنَ الْحَبَالِ بِرِيدِ انْخِطَاطِهَا حِينَ انْخَطَّتْ عَلَى الْوَلَدِ وَالْقِطْعُ جَمْعُ قِطْعَةٍ جَعَلَهُ مُوَصَّلًا مُنْقَطِعًا وَالْأَكْرَابُ الْحَبَالُ ضَرْبُهَا مِثْلًا  
 ١.٣ أَى فَبَشَّتْ بِهِ وَيَسْبِقُهَا اللَّيْلُ أَظْلَمَتْهَا دَنَتْ مِنْهَا وَلَمْ نَجَلِّلْ نَلِيسَ بَعْدُ الْمَعْنَى أَنَّهَا بَادَرَتْ اللَّيْلَ فَسَبَقَتْ

١.٤ الشَّجَى يَغْصُنُ فَيُضَبُّ فِي أَحَدِ شَقَى فَمَهْ كَأَنَّهُ يَلْدُ وَمِنْ هَذَا أُخِذَ اللَّدُّوْدُ  
 ١.٥ الْقَدِيُّ الطَّيِّبُ الطَّعْمُ يَعْنَى شَرَابًا جُعِلَ فِيهِ عَسَلٌ  
 ١.٦ الْمُجَاجُ مَا تَبْجُ الْأُمُّ فِي حَلْقِ الْوَلَدِ وَمُطْلَى مُنْتَعِلٌ مِنَ الْإِطْلَاءِ وَافْرَدَهُ وَهُوَ جَرَّ لِبَوَاطِنِهَا لِأَنَّهُ أَرَادَ الْبَاطِنَ  
 ١.٧ الْمَجْحَنُ السَّيِّءُ الْغِذَاءُ يَعْنَى الْفَرْخَ وَالْمُزْلَغِيُّ الْفَرْخُ إِذَا خَرَجَ عَلَيْهِ الزَّغْبُ وَلَيْسَ مِنَ الزَّغْبِ وَكَذَلِكَ الزَّغْبُ لَيْسَ مِنَ الزُّبْدِ \* [مُسْتَرَادٌ مُنْسَجٍ] [مَهْوَاهَا] حَيْثُ تَهْوَى

١.٨ يَقُولُ هُوَ مِنْ أَوْلَادِ الْقَطَا قَوْلُهُ قَطًّا لِقَطًّا نَسَبُهُ مَا يُفْتَكِلَى مَا يَفْطَمُ وَالنَّظْمُ الْقَطْعُ وَابْتِدَاءُ مُسْتَقَرِّهِ مُتَوْنٌ وَالدَّمْنَةُ آتَارُ مَوْضِعِ النَّاسِ [يَقُولُ فَلَا تَبْيِضُ الْقَطَاةُ بِقَرَى الْمَنَازِلِ]

- ٩٣ لَهَا اسْتَمَكَّتْ أَبْصَارُهُنَّ بَرَبْنَهَا ذِرَاعًا وَلَا سَايَرْنَهَا فَيَدُ أَنْهَلِ  
 ٩٤ وَلَا أَفْتَكْ مَتَبُولٌ سَيًّا تَعَلَّقَتْ قُوَاهُ بِهَا لَمْ تَنْقَطِعْ أَوْ نُحْلِلِ  
 ٩٤ إِذَا عَرَضَتْ مَجْهُولَةٌ صَيْهَدِيَّةٌ مَخُوفٌ رَدَاها مِنْ سَرَابٍ وَمَغُولِ  
 ٩٥ سَمَتْ غَيْرَ إِصْعَادٍ فَيَغْتَالُ ضَرْبَهَا كَوُودٌ وَلَمْ تَخْضَعْ بِجِدٍ وَكَلْكَلِ  
 ٩٦ تُقِيمُ جَنَاحِيهَا بِجُوزٍ كَأَنَّهُ مُدَقٌّ جَلَتْ عَنْهُ السُّيُولُ بِمَحْفِلِ  
 ٩٧ أُمْرًا بِمَشْبُوحِينَ مِنْهَا كَأَنَّمَا خَوَافِيهَا حَجْرِيَّةٌ أَمْ تُفَلِّلِ  
 ٩٨ إِلَى جُوجُؤٍ مِثْلِ الْمَدَاكِ جَرَتْ بِهِ أَلْ أَكْفُ عَلَى مَسْفُوحَةِ الْخَلْقِ عِنْدَلِ  
 ٩٩ فَجَاءَتْ وَمِنْ أُخْرَى النَّهَارِ يَقِيَّةٌ أَضَرَّ بِهَا سُلَافٌ أَدْعَجَ مُقْبِلِ  
 ١٠٠ فَلَمَّا دَنَتْ مِنْ عَهْدِهِ وَتَبَيَّنَتْ مَعَارِفَ مِنْهُ يَبْنَ قَفٍّ وَارْمُلِ

- ٩٣ أراد أن الصقور لا تلحق الفطاة ولا تندو منها قيد أنملة  
 ٩٤ السبي المسمى والقوى العرى واحدها قُوَّةٌ والمتبول الذى أصابه تبلٌ أى لما  
 افتك أولادهن منها أبدًا  
 ٩٤ مجهولة لا يهتدى فيها صيدية شديدة الحر والصيهد المهاجرة يقال فلاة صَيْهَدِيَّةٌ  
 أى اذا ما جرى بالماء يعنى السراب  
 ٩٥ سَمَتْ وهى تطير مرتفعةً وليست بمرتفعة الرأس كأنها تصعد فى الجوّ لو كانت  
 كذلك لقطع بها السير ولجهدا ضَرْبَهَا بِجَنَاحِيهَا تَغْتَال تذهب به وضربها طيرانه  
 ٩٦ الجوز الوسط والمدقّ الحجر الذى يُدَقُّ به والمَحْفِلُ مستعظم السيل الوادى  
 ٩٧ أُمْرًا فِتْلًا مشبوحين مفتوحين يعنى الجناحين والخوافى من الريش بعد القداى  
 شَبَّةُ الريش بنبل يعمل بحجر اليامة لم تُفَلِّلِ لم يصيبها فلول  
 ٩٨ الجُوجُؤ الصدر والمداك الصلاة والعندل الضخمة والمسفوحة الخلق يعنى  
 هذه الصلاة

- ٩٩ أَضَرَّ بِالْقِيَّةِ أوائل الليل والسلاف أوائل الليل هاهنا والأدعج الاسود يعنى الليل  
 ١٠٠ من عهده من الموضع الذى عهدت به الولد والقف ما غلظ من الأرض

٩٤) LA IV, 248, TA II, 407 مَجْهُولَةٌ صَيْهَدِيَّةٌ

٩٧) Yāqūt I, 93 (= Cairo II, 19).



- ١٢ قَرَّاحَتْ تَنَادَى بِأَسْمِهَا شَرِيبَةً  
 ١٤ مَعْدَى وَثِيقَ الْعَقْدِ كَفْتًا كَأَنَّهُ  
 ١٥ فَقَدْ عَلِمَتْ فَهِيَ الْأَمَانِيُّ أَنَّهُمَا  
 ١٦ فَزَادَتْ عَلَى الْبَدءِ الَّذِي اسْتَوَدَّتْ بِهِ  
 ١٧ لَهَا شِرَّةٌ نَأَتْأَلَهَا بَعْدَ شَرِّهِ  
 ١٨ تَمُرٌ أَنْزَهَا قَا مَا تُرَى غَيْرَ لَمَّةٍ  
 ١٩ لَوْ أَنَّ الصُّفُورَ الْأَجْدَلِيَّةَ وَثَّيَتْ  
 ٢٠ مُعَلَّقَةً أَوْلَادُهَا بِرَيْنِهَا  
 ٢١ فَهِنَّ مِنَ الشَّكْوَى يَصْحَنَ بِنَفْنَفٍ  
 سَقَتْ فِي لَطِيفِ الطِّيِّ لِمَاءَ مَحْمِلٍ  
 إِلَى الْمُنْحَى مِنْ جِيدِهَا جَرَوْ حَنْظَلٍ  
 بَجْدَاءٍ إِلَّا تَسْبِيحَ اللَّيْلِ تَشْكِلِ  
 أَفَانِينَ مِنْ بَاقِي الذَّخِيرَةِ مُفْضِلٍ  
 وَعَقَبُ كَعْقَبِ الرِّيحِ مَا لَمْ تَنْزِلِ  
 كَمَا أَغْرَقَتْ نَشَابَةَ قَوْسٍ مُغْتَلِي  
 لَهَا كُلُّ مَحْمُولٍ صَرِيٍّ وَمُرْسَلٍ  
 إِلَى شُزْنِهَا فِي حُجِّيٍّ وَارْجُلٍ  
 نَعَشَى لَهُ أَبْصَارُهُنَّ وَتَنْجَلِي

- ١٢ شَرِيبَةٌ شمر تذهب لطيف الطيِّ يعني الحوصلة تستقي فيها للفراخ  
 ١٤ جعل ما تحمل فيه الماء بمنزلة السقاء الذي له عُرَى إذا جُعِلَ فيه الماء استدار  
 كأنه جرو حنظل وكفتمًا متقبضًا  
 ١٥ جَدَاءُ أرض لا ماء فيها مثل الجدَاء من الآتن التي لا لبن لها  
 ١٦ يقول كانت في رجوعها أشدَّ طيرانًا منها في أوَّل ما جاءت ترد أفانين ضروب  
 مختلفة من الطيران والذخيرة ما كانت ادَّخرت من الطيران مفضل يزيد على الذخيرة  
 ١٧ نَأَتْأَلَهَا تسوسها ويروى تَعْتَادُهَا يقول تبتدى وفي أوَّل شِرَّةِ الطيران ثم عقب  
 في آخر الطيران كعقب الريح ..... وتنزل تحدر عن الولد  
 ١٨ تنزهق تخرج وتذهب أى تمر كما تمر النشابة إذا أغرق صاحبها في الترع فارسلها  
 ١٩ الْأَجْدَلُ الصقر وَثَّيَتْ رُفِعَتْ على الأيدي ثم حُرِّكَت اليد لِيُرْسَلَ صَرِيٍّ صَرِيٍّ  
 بالصيد

- ٢٠ يعني أولاد الصقور معلقة بالنظاة فهن برين أولادهن يعني الصقور فذلك  
 احذر أن يجرسن على الطالب والحقائق لتنفذ أولادها والشُّزْنَانِ الناحيتان  
 ٢١ فهنَّ يعني النظا أى قد عرضن من الجهد والطيران وقد شددن أبصارهن  
 [النَّفْنَف ما بين السماء والأرض]

- ٧٥ غَدَتْ مِنْ عَلَيْهِ بَعْدَ مَا تَمَّ خَيْسُهَا  
٧٦ غَدُوا طَوَّعَ يَوْمَيْنِ عَنْهُ أَنْطَلَاةُ  
٧٧ إِلَى نَاعِمِ الْبَرْدِيِّ وَسَطَ عَيْونِهِ  
٧٨ مِنَ النَّخْلِ أَوْ مِنْ مَدْرَكٍ أَوْ تُكَاثِمَةٍ  
٧٩ فَلَمَّا دَنَتْ لِلْمَاءِ وَأَنْضَمَّ رِيشُهَا  
٨٠ إِلَى مَنْهَلٍ خَالِي الْجَبَا لَمْ تَجِدْ بِهِ  
٨١ سَقَتْ مَا فِيهَا مِنْ لَوْحَةٍ مُسْتَكْنَةٍ  
٨٢ تَوَاقَعْنَ بِالْبَطْحَاءِ يَحْسُونَ مَاءَهَا كَحَسْوِ النَّصَارَى صِرْفَ دَنْ مُفْلَلٍ

- ٧٦ الكميل الكامل يقول سارت الناقة في يوم ما يسير القطا في يومين  
٧٧ الجون هنا السود لأنها قديمة والصدُّ ناحية الجبل والمحفل موضع الماء في الوادي  
٧٨ هذه المواضع بطاح ماء يجري على البطحاء والرضاض أطف سحاب له حمل والمُسبل المنحدر منه الماء  
٧٩ يقول انضمَّ ريشها وسطها لتزل على الماء لم تُهَوِّلْ لم تَفِرَّ لَأَنَّهُ لَيْسَ عَلَى الْمَاءِ أَحَدٌ  
٨٠ ويروى شَبَكٍ مُحِيلٍ جَعَلَ الْمُحِيلِ الصَّائِدَ وَفِي الْوَجْهِ جَعَلَهَا حَبَالَتٍ  
٨١ نَهْلٌ عَطَاشٍ حِينَ يَشْرَبُ

٧٥) Sib. II. 337, Nawādir 163, Kāmil 488, Mufaṣṣal 133, I. Ya'īs 1097, 1098; Howell III. 362, Iqtidāb 428. ظُهِوْهَا Haffner Texte 106, 13, Yāq. III. 283 = Cairo V. 259; LA XIII. 406, XIX. 321, Saw. Muḡnī 145, 'Ainī III. 301, Ḥiz. III. 255. TA VII. 405, X, 254. زِيْرَاءُ Haffner Texte 106, Ḥay IV. 133, Yāqūt l. c., LA XIII. 406, XIX. 321, 'Ainī l. c. (variant and text), Ḥiz. IV. 255, 253. TA VII. 268. ٧٦) Yāqūt III. 283 = Cairo V.

259, ٧٧) Yāqūt I. 93 (= Cairo II. 19) has before this verse خَوَافِيْهِمَا حَجْرِيَّةٌ لَمْ تُفَلِّلْ = v. 97.

٧٨) Bekrī 216 مُدْرَكٍ Yāqūt IV. 449 = Cairo VII. 416 مُدْرَكٍ

٦٦ فَكَمْ دُونَ جَدْوَى مِنْ فَلَاةٍ كَانَتْهَا  
 ٦٧ تَبَوُّتِ الرِّيحُ الْهُوجُ فِي حَجَرَانِهَا  
 ٦٨ قَطَعْتُ بِشَوْشَاءٍ كَأَنَّ قُتُودَهَا  
 ٦٩ كَأَنَّ عُمُودَى قَامَةٍ رَحَفَا بِهِ  
 ٧٠ يَخَافُ عَلَى بَيْضَانِهِ اللَّيْلَ قَدْ دَنَا  
 ٧١ أَطَافَ بِهِ طَوْفَيْنِ ثُمَّ نَثَى لَهُ  
 ٧٢ فَلَمَّا تَجَلَّى مَا تَجَلَّى مِنَ الدُّجَى  
 ٧٣ غَدَوْنَ كَيْفَهُمُ الْخَاطِطِينَ خِلَافَهَا  
 ٧٤ أَذِيكَ أَمْ كُدْرِيَّةٌ ظَلَّ فَرَحُهَا

إِذَا صَرَّتْهَا الرِّيحُ سَحْقٍ مُهْلَلٍ  
 وَأَيْهَاتَ مِنْ أَفْطَارِهَا كُلِّ مَنَهْلٍ  
 عَلَى خَاصِبٍ يَعْلُو الْأَعْرَيْنِ مُجَلِّ  
 بِرَوْقَيْهِمَا أَفْنَانُ بَانَ مُشَعَلٍ  
 وَتَهْتَانُ وَكَافٍ الْجَنَائِينَ مُخْضَلٍ  
 نَصِيحَةٌ وَدٍّ مِنْ جِرَانٍ وَكَلْكَلٍ  
 وَشَرٍّ صَعْلٍ كَالْخَيْالِ الْمُخِيلِ  
 وَخَلْفَ مَرْجٍ يُحَسِّنُ الْكَرَّ مَجُولٍ  
 لَقَى بِشُرُورَى كَالْيَنِيمِ الْمَعِيلِ

٦٧ الْحَجَرَةُ النَاحِيَةُ وَالْبَشْرَبُ بَعِيدٌ مِنَ النَاحِيَةِ لَا يُوَصِّلُ إِلَيْهِ إِلَّا بَعْدَ شِدَّةٍ \*

٦٨ الْأَعْرَانُ جِبَالًا رَمْلِيَّةٌ أَوْ مَوْضِعٌ

٦٩ شَبَّهَ الرَّجُلَ مِنَ النِّعَامَةِ بِعُمُودَى بَكْرَةٍ وَهِيَ بِرَجْنَانٍ أَيْ يَنْحَرِّكَانِ بِعُنَى الرَّجْلَيْنِ  
 فَلَمْ يَدْرِ مَا مَعْنَى بِرَوْقَيْهِمَا أَفْنَانُ بَانَ مُشَعَلٍ وَقَالَ غَيْرُ الْأَصْمَعِيِّ الرُّوْقَانِ أَعَالِيهَا  
 يَعْنِي الْجَنَائِينَ فَشَبَّهَ الرِّيشَ بِأَفْنَانِ شَجَرِ الْبَانِ

٧٠ أَيْ يَخَافُ أَنْ يَحِثَّ اللَّيْلُ وَلَا يَصِلُ إِلَى بَيْضَانِهِ وَكَافٍ عَلَيْهَا تَهْتَانِ الْمَطَرِ

٧٢ الْخَيْالُ كِسَاءٌ أَسْوَدٌ وَقَدْ خِيلَ أَيْ نُصِبَ عَلَى عُودٍ

٧٣ الْخَاطِطُ الَّذِي يَغْدُو لِحْثَ الْوَرَقِ لِلْبَهْمِ خِلَافَهَا يَعْنِي الْأُمَّ وَخِلَافَ وَخَلْفَ بِعُنَى  
 وَالْبَزْجُ الَّذِي يَبْعُدُ الْخَطْوُ بَزْجٌ رَجُلُهُ زَجًا وَالْمَجُولُ الَّذِي يَجُولُ فِي الْأَرْضِ وَهُوَ  
 رَفِيقٌ بِالْكَرِّ أَيْ بِالْحِجَى وَالذَّهَابُ وَإِنْ كَانَ حَافِي الْخَلْقِ

٧٤ اللَّقَى الْمَطْرُوحُ وَشُرُورَى مَوْضِعٌ وَ...

٦٨) *يَعْلُو الْأَمَاعِرَ* and *هَمِكَلٍ* Šaw. Muḡnī 145, 'Ainī III. 301 (Š. M. *مَجَلَّ* as variant)  
 — Hiz. IV. 255 *يَعْلُو الْأَمَاعِرَ*. ٧٢) LA XIII. 245. Ibn Aḥmar named as author.

٧٤) Iqtiḍāb 428. Šaw. Muḡnī 145; 'Ainī III. 301, Yāqūt III. 283 (= Cairo V. 259)  
*صَلَّ ... مَعْلَلٍ*.

- ٥٨ تَظَلُّ إِذَا مَا أُسْبِعَتْ عَاجٍ أَوْ بَدَا لَهَا السَّوْطُ غَضَبِي فِي الْجَدِيلِ الْمُسَلَّسِ  
 ٥٩ بُيَارِي سَدِيسَاهَا إِذَا مَا تَلَجَّجَتْ شَبَا مِثْلَ إِبْرِيمِ السِّلَاحِ الْمُسَلِّ  
 ٦٠ تَمُدُّ ذِرَاعَيْهَا دِلَاثُ شِمْلَةٍ بِهَجْرِي صَفِيحَاتٍ مِنَ الْهَيْسِ نُصَلِّ  
 ٦١ وَأَنْلَعَ قَادَ الْهَيْكَيْنِ كَأَنَّهُ حُسَامٌ نَضَا مِنْ ذِي مُجَادَيْنِ مِنْعَلِ  
 ٦٢ وَنَضَاحَةِ الدِّفْرَى رَجُوفٍ كَأَنهَا عَلَاةٌ أُنِيخَتْ بَيْنَ كَبِيرٍ وَمَعُولِ  
 ٦٣ يَصْبُحُ سَدِيسَاهَا إِذَا مَا تَلَجَّجَتْ بِرُوقِ حِدَادٍ فِي مِرَاحٍ وَأَفْكَلِ  
 ٦٤ كَمَا صَاحَ جَوْنَا ضَالَتَيْنِ نَلَاقِيَا كَعِيلَانِ فِي أَعْلَى ذُرَى أَمْ نُخْصَلِ  
 ٦٥ لَهَا حُرْنَا وَحَشِيَّةَ رَاعٍ سَمِعَهَا أُنَيْسٌ فَضَمَّتْ بَيْنَ سَمْعٍ وَمُؤَلِّ

[للعجاج] \* حَابِي جُبُودِ الزَّوْرِ دَوَسَرِي \* وَالْمَجُوزِ الْوَسْطِ \* يَقَالُ نَاقَةُ حَدَبَاءَ الْحَصِيرَيْنِ

- ٥٩ أَى السِّدِيسِ طَالَتْ حَتَّى سَاوَتْ شَبَابَةَ سِنَانِهِ وَالْمُسَلِّ الْحَدِيدِ الطَّرْفِ  
 ٦٠ أَى إِذَا رَجَعْتَ النَاقَةَ نَضَلْتَ صَفَاحَ الْمَيْسِ تَمُدُّهَا بِذَلِكَ الرَّفْعِ قَالِ  
 \* تَمُدُّ لِلسَّيْرِ أَعْنَاقًا وَأَوْصَالًا \*

- ٦١ أَنْلَعُ عَنْهُ طَوِيلَ أَى صَارَ الْعُنُقُ مَقْدَمَةً يَقُودُهُ نَضًا مِنْعَلِ أَى جَعَلَ يَرْتَفِعُ كَأَنَّهُ  
 حُسَامٌ يَرِيدُ أَنْ الْعُنُقُ مُسَيِّفُ الْأَعْلَى  
 ٦٢ نَضَاحَةُ بِالْحَاءِ غَيْرُ مَعْجَمَةٍ قَالِ وَالنَضَاحَةُ بِالْحَاءِ مَعْجَمَةٌ لَا يَكُونُ هَذَا أَتَبَا  
 تَنْضَحُ نَعْرَقُ مِنَ الْجَهْدِ وَالْعَلَاةُ السِّنْدَانُ وَهِيَ النَضَاحَةُ أُنِيخَتْ بَيْنَ كَبِيرٍ أَى الْعَلَاةِ  
 وَالْمَعُولِ النَّاسِ وَرَجُوفٌ تَضْطَرِبُ فِي سِيرِهَا  
 ٦٣ تَلَجَّجَتْ تَلَطَّطَتْ بِقَرَعِ بَعْضِ أَسْنَانِهَا بَعْضًا فَصَاحَ السِّدِيسَانِ فَصَوَّنَا وَالْمِرَاحُ  
 النِّشَاطُ وَأَفْكَلُ رَعْدَةٌ مِنَ النِّشَاطِ  
 ٦٤ الْمَجُونُ هُنَا الْأَخْضَرُ وَالْخَضْرَاءُ مِنْ جِنْسِ السَّوَادِ وَأَرَادَ بِهِمَا صُرْدَيْنِ وَكُلُّ صُرْدٍ  
 كَعِيلٍ فِي مَوْخَرِ عَيْنِهِ وَذُرَى الشَّجَرِ أَعْلَاهُ لَمْ يُخْصَلْ لَمْ تَنْقَطَعْ خُصْلُهُ  
 ٦٥ شَبَّ أُذُنَهَا بِأُذُنِي وَحَشِيَّةَ وَالْمُؤَلِّ الْمَحْدَدِ أَى تَجْمَعَتْ بَيْنَ أُذُنَيْنِ مُؤَلَّتَيْنِ

٥٩) Asās TA VII. 206. أَسْل، Faiq I. 19; — TA VIII. 202; — LA XIII. 15;

٦٤) LA XIV. 416. بُيَارِي ... الْمُسَلِّ

٦٤) LA XIII. 220, TA VII. 304.



- ٤٩ عَدَى بِاطِلًا يَا جَدَّوْ رَجَى وَقَدْ أَرَى  
 ٥٠ سَجَّتُ الْهَوَى فِي الصَّدْرِ حَتَّى تَطَلَّعَتْ  
 ٥١ وَيَوْمَ تَلَأَيْتُ الصَّبَا أَنِّ بَقَوْنِي  
 ٥٢ ثَلَاغِبُ حَاذِبَهَا وَتَطْرَحُ الشَّدَى  
 ٥٣ تُنِيفُ بِهِ طَوْرًا وَطَوْرًا تَخَالُهُ  
 ٥٤ لَهَا وَرِكَ كَالْحَوْبِ لَرِّ فَقَارُهُ  
 ٥٥ وَتَلَحُّقُهَا عَجَلَى أَبْوَضَ رَمَتْ بِهَا  
 ٥٦ مَفَاصِلُهَا السُّفْلَى ظِمَاءٌ وَحُمُهَا  
 ٥٧ إِذَا أَضْرَبَتْ لَمْ يَقْلُقِ النَّسْعُ وَاحْتَبَى
- وَجَدَيْكَ مَالِي عِنْدَهُمْ مِنْ مَعُولٍ  
 بَنَاتُ الْهَوَى يُعُولْنَ مِنْ كُلِّ مَعُولٍ  
 بَيْدَاءُ تَطْوِي نَفَنَ الْبِيدِ عَسَلِي  
 بِأَضْهَبَ ضَافٍ سَابِغِ التَّيْدِيلِ  
 مَخَارِيقَ بِالْأَقْرَابِ أَوْ نَفَحَ مِشْهَلِ  
 نَمَتْ صُعْدًا فِي نَاشِزِ الْخَلْقِ مُكْمَلِ  
 عَلَى مَارِنٍ كَالْبِرْضِخِ التَّيْدِيلِ  
 كِنَازُ الْأَعَالِي مِنْ خَصِيلٍ وَدُخُلِ  
 بِهِ جَوُزُ حَدَبَاءِ الْحَصِيرَيْنِ عِيَهْلِ

٤٩ اى مَحْمِل

٥٠ بَنَاتُ الْهَوَى الضمير تَطَلَّعَتْ ظَهَرَ أَمْرُهُنَّ

٥١ تَلَأَيْتُ أَدْرَكْتُ وَالشَّفْطُ مَا بَيْنَ السَّمَاءِ وَالْأَرْضِ اى تَطْوِي نَاقَتِي نَفَنَ الْبِيدِ  
 ٥٢ اى تَضْرِبُ بِذَنبِهَا حَاذِبَهَا فَتَطْرَحُ الذِّبَابُ وَالشُّعْرُ وَقَالَ الشُّعْرُ يَعْنِي جَمْعُ شَعْرَاءَ  
 وَهِيَ ذُبَابٌ وَنَحْوُ ذَلِكَ فَهُوَ الشَّدَى وَالشَّدَى هُوَ الْأَذَى

٥٤ الْحَوْبُ التَّرْسُ نَاشِزُ الْخَلْقِ لَمْ تَنْكَسِرْ جَاعِرَتَهَا نُصِبَتْ وَرَفَعَتْ مُكْمَلٌ كَامِلٌ  
 ٥٥ اى وَتَلْحُقُ الْوَرِكَ رِجْلٌ عَجَلَى أَبْوَضَ اى إِذَا رَفَعْتَهَا فَكَأَنَّمَا قَبِضْتَهَا بِأَبَاضٍ كَأَنَّهَا

مَأْبُوضَةٌ عَلَى مَارِنٍ وَالْمَارِنُ خُفٌّ الْبَعِيرِ قَدْ مَرَنَ وَوَقَعَ كَالْبِرْضِخِ اى الصَّفَاءِ  
 ٥٦ قَالَ السُّفْلَى لِأَنَّهُ يُسْتَحَبُّ أَنْ نَظْمًا رُكْبَتُهُ وَفُضُوضُهُ وَمَا سَفَلَ مِنْهُ وَلَا يُسْتَحَبُّ  
 أَنْ يَظْمَأَ عَضْدُهُ وَلَا عَنَقَهُ وَخَصِيلُ كُلِّ عَصَبَةٍ طَوِيلَةٌ فِيهَا لَحْمٌ وَالدُّخُلُ اللَّعْضُدُ يَعْنِي

كُلَّ لَحْمٍ مُنْقَطِعٍ وَأَرَادَ أَنْ لَحْمَهَا لَيْسَ بِرَهْلٍ

٥٧ يَقُولُ لَمْ يَقْلُقِ النَّسْعُ لِأَنَّهُ لَمْ يَكُنْ هُنَاكَ رَهْلٌ وَكَانَ مَكْنَزًا اِحتَبَى بِهِ اى حَبَا بِهِ  
 اى رَدَّهُ وَرَمَلَ حَابٍ اى مُتَحَرِّكٍ وَمِنْهُ حَبْوُ الْجَوَارِي يَقُولُ كَانَ الْوَسْطُ لِعَظْمِهِ يَرُدُّ  
 النَّسْعَ وَالْحَصِيرُ أَصْلُ مَقَطِّ الْأَضْلَاعِ يَقُولُ لَا يَقْلُقُ النَّسْعُ لِأَنَّهَا مُحْفَرَةٌ الْجَنَيْنِ وَأُنْشَدَ

- ٤١ فَهَنْ بُصْرِفَنَ النَّوَى يَنْ عَالِجٍ وَتَجْرَانِ تَصْرِيفَ الْأَدِيبِ الْمَذَلِّ  
 ٤٢ نَوَاعِمُ لَمْ يَأْكُلْنَ بِطَيْخٍ قَرِيبٍ وَلَمْ يَتَجَنَّبَنَّ الْعَرَارَ بِنَهْلٍ  
 ٤٣ لَهْنٌ عَلَى الرَّيَّانِ فِي كُلِّ صَيْفَةٍ فَمَا ضَمَّ مِثُ الْأَزْوَارِ فِجْلُ  
 ٤٤ خِيَامٍ إِذَا خَبَّ السَّفَا عُرِضَتْ لَهَا جَوَائِ وَنُعَى بِالشَّمَامِ الْمُظْلِلِ  
 ٤٥ مَكَائِسُ بِيضٍ كُلِّ بَيْضَاءٍ نَلْفَى عَلَيْهَا رِوَاقًا فَارِيسِيٍّ مُكَلَّلِ  
 ٤٦ وَبِيضٍ رَعِيَتْ الْوَصْلَ مِنْهَا وَمِثْلَهَا تَرَكْتُ سُدَى فِي مُحْسِنِ الصَّرْفِ مُجْمِلِ  
 ٤٧ حَذَارًا عَلَى نَفْسِي هَوَايَ وَلِلْفَتَى مَتَالِفُ زَلَّاتٍ إِذَا لَمْ تَأْمَلِ  
 ٤٨ أَبِينِي لَنَا يَا جَدُو يَا بِنْتَ مَالِكٍ أَبِينِي فَقَدْ بَعَا اللَّيْبُ فَيَسْأَلِ

وَيُحْنُ أَمَنَاتٍ لَا يَحْنُ أَحَدًا

- ٤١ يعني النساء يصرفن أى يذهبن مرة كذا و مرة كذا كما هذا الأديب المذل  
 ٤٢ نهل موضع أظنه قريباً من الريف والعرار البهار  
 ٤٣ الرّيان وإِ قال [جرير] حبذا سائر الرّيان من كانا  
 والأزواران موضع وجلجل موضع  
 ٤٤ قال وبروى له وبروى لها \* قال أبو حاتم فقلت له كيف يقول له وقد قال  
 خيام قال يذهب الى الخيم \* قال ابو حاتم هذا مثل قوله

قال الأصمعي ومثله قول بعض \* صرعتني بعيري \* قلت ما كانت قال ناقة \* والسفا  
 شوك البهيمى وخب جري و ذلك فى الصيف \*

527 (anon) LA XIX 287. — سَطَعَنَّ LA XIX 287, XX. 170 (anon).

٤١) LA I. 200 وَهَنْ.

٤٢) TA VII. 249, Bekrī 222, Ms. بِنَهْلٍ (text and com-

mentary); Yāqūt I. 234 (= Cairo I. 217), I. 941 (= Cairo II. 30) الْحِ II. 844  
 (= Cairo IV. 310) Yāqūt II. 347. ٤٣) Yāqūt I. 234 (= Cairo I. 217) فَصْلُ. The

verse of Ġarīr in Yāqūt, Cairo II. 347.

٤٤) Yāqūt I. 234 (= Cairo I. 217)

نُصِبَتْ لَهُ ... دَعَائِمُ تُعَلَّى. Verse cited by Abū Ḥatīm not legible.

٢٤ وَسَاجِيَّةٌ حُورٌ جَرَى الْمِيلَ بَيْنَهَا وَأَعْنَاقِ أَدَمٍ حُلِيَّتْ لَمْ نُعْطَلْ  
 ٢٥ يَنْجَلِي كَأَعْنَاقِ الْمَهَا الْعَيْنِ أَتَلَعَتْ لِطَافِ الْمُنُونِ لَذَّةَ الْمَتَامِلِ  
 ٢٦ تَرَى فِي سَنَا الْمَاوِي بِالْعَصْرِ وَالضُّحَى عَلَى غَفَلَاتِ الزَّيْنِ وَالْمُتَجَمِّلِ  
 ٢٧ وَجُوهًا لَوْ أَنَّ الْمَدْمُجِينَ اعْتَشَوْا بِهَا صَدَعْنَ الدُّجَى حَتَّى تَرَى اللَّيْلَ يَنْجَلِي  
 ٢٨ نَوَاعِمُ يَرْكُلْنَ الذُّبُولَ بِرِخْصَةٍ سَبَاطٍ وَخَدَلَاتٍ رَوَاءَ الْمُخْلَخِلِ  
 ٢٩ وَلَفٍّ كَأَفْخَازِ الْبَخَائِي رَدَّهَا إِلَى مَعْنَفٍ تَنْهَأُ بِأَبِ مُكَبِّلِ  
 ٤٠ أَبَاحَتْ لَهِنَّ الْمَشْرِفَةَ وَالْقَنَا مَسَارِبُ نَجْدٍ مِنْ فَلَاةٍ وَمَنْهَلِ

٢٤ ساجية عيون ساكنة فاترة وأعناق آدم ظباء بيض حُلِيَّتْ من الحلَى أى أعناقها  
 أعناق ظباء ولم نُعْطَلْ من الحلَى والميل المُلُومُ أى هى مكحولة خلفه  
 ٢٥ أى جرى الميل فى نجل أى عيون واسعة أتَلَعَتْ أشرفت يعنى أعناقها  
 ٢٦ أى ترى النُضَيْلَةَ فى سنا الماوى و السنا الضموء أى فى ضوء المائى يقال  
 للمرأة ماوية والجمع ماوى والعصران الغداة والعشى فاذا أفردوا فقالوا العصر  
 فهو العشى على غفلات الزين على ان تغفل عن الزين والتجميل أى غفلت فى هذا  
 الوقت عن أن تنزىن وتحسن  
 ٢٧ اعتشوا ساروا فى ضوءها وصدعن شققن الظلمة حتى ينجلى الليل أى يذهب  
 ٢٨ ويروى يرفلن والذيل أسفل القميص أى يُطْلَنُ الذبول لئلا تبدو أرجلها  
 للناظرين ورخصة رخصة الأصابع ورِيًّا المخلخل أى متلثة موضع المخلخال  
 ٢٩ ويروى منْهَأُ بِأَبِ أى مُرتق مُثقل يقول هذه إبل تُعْلَفُ فى الدَّور وهى اللف  
 يقال فِخْدُ لَفَاءٍ لِلتَّى تَصْطَلُّ مع اختها من عظمها و رَدَّها أى رَدَّ الْبَخَائِي عن أن  
 تخرج من الباب حتى سمت وعظمت  
 ٤٠ أى أَبَاحَتْ لهن السيوف والرماح النساء مَسَارِبُ نَجْدٍ مذاهب نجد يذهبن

٢٦) Bayān II. 179, Ḥay III. 38; الماذى Bayān II. 123, 179; Ḥay III. 38;

LA XIX. 287; كُلَّ عَيْشِيَّةٍ Bayān II. 123, 179, Ḥay III. 38; LA XIX. 287, XX. 170 (anon).

٢٧) Poesis وَجُوهٌ — Bayān II. 123, 179, Ḥay III. 28, 1, Fāiq II. 76, 1;

- ١٩ وَسَلَّهَبَنَ قَوْدَاءَ فَلَصَ لَحْمُهَا كَسَعْلَاةٍ يَبْدُ فِي خِلَالٍ وَتَطُولُ  
 ٢٠. تَطْعَنَ نَيْسًا يَوْمَ عِرْنَانَ بَعْدَمَا رَكُنَ يَسْلَى وَالْهَلَا كُلَّ مَرَكِلٍ  
 ٢١ وَأَدْنَيْنَ مَصْنُودًا بِجَبْرٍ يَقْدَنُهُ جَنِيًّا مَتَى يَسْتَحِيلُ النَّوْمُ يُجْمَلُ  
 ٢٢ وَحَارَنَةَ الْكِدِيِّ ذَا النَّاجِ إِنَّنَا مَتَى مَا نُوَارِفُ غَمْرَةَ الْبَاسِ نُفْتَلُ  
 ٢٣ وَتَقْدُ وَلَا تُقْدُ وَنَغْصِبُ رَمَاحَنَا كِرَامَ الْأَسَارَى مِنْ مَعَمٍّ وَمُحَوِّلٍ  
 ٢٤ وَنُنْعِمُ وَلَا بُنْعَمُ عَلَيْنَا وَمَنْ يَقْسُ نَدَانَا بِأَيْدَى مَنْ تَكَلَّمَ نَفْضِلُ  
 ٢٥ وَبِالْحَيْلِ مِنْ أَبَائِهِمْ وَشَبَوَ وَدَهْرٍ وَمِنْ وَقَعَ الصَّنِجِ الْمُفْضِلُ  
 ٢٦ وَدَدْتُ عَلَى مَا كَانَ مِنْ سَرْفِ الْهَوَى وَجَهْلِ الْأَمَانِي أَنَّ مَا شِئْتُ يُفْعَلُ  
 ٢٧ فَتَرْجِعَ أَيَّامٌ مَضِيَّةٌ وَنِعْمَةٌ عَلَيْنَا وَهَلْ يُثْنَى مِنَ الدَّهْرِ أَوَّلُ  
 ٢٨ إِذَا الْعَيْشُ لَمْ يَنْكَدْ وَلَمْ يَظْهَرْ الْأَذَى عَلَى أَحَدٍ وَالْأَرْضُ لَهَا تَزَلْزَلُ  
 ٢٩ وَإِذَا أَنَا فِي رُؤْدِ الشَّبَابِ الَّذِي مَضَى أَغْرُ كَنْصَلِ السَّيْفِ أَحْوَى الْمَرْجَلِ  
 ٣٠ حَبِيبُ إِلَى الْبَيْضِ الْأَوَّاسِ نَارِلُ لِي الْحَاجَةُ مِنَ الْبَلَايَا كُلِّ مَنَزِلِ  
 ٣١ تَخْطِي إِلَى الْكَاشِحِينَ عِيُونَهَا إِذَا أُحْصِرْتَ دُونَ الْحَدِيثِ الْمُنْصَلِ  
 ٣٢ بَطَالِغِنِي مِنْ كُلِّ خَلٍّ خِصَاصَةً وَكَفَّةٍ دِبْسَاجٍ سِنْرِ مُهَوِّلِ  
 ٣٣ طَلَاغَ الْمَهَا الرَّمْلِيِّ رِيْعَ وَفَوْقَهُ أَرَاكَ وَأَرْطَى مِنْ قُسَاءٍ وَحَوْمَلِ

٢. عِرْنَانَ وَإِذْ رَكُنَ ضَرْبِنَ بِالْأَرْجَلِ وَسَلَّى اسْمَ جَبَلٍ وَالْمَلَا الْمُسْتَوَى مِنَ الْأَرْضِ  
 ٢٥ شَبَوَ وَدَهْرٌ مَوْضِعَانِ  
 ٢٦ أَضْهَرَ الْمَاءِ فِي أَنْ أَى وَدَدْتُ عَلَى مَا اسْرَفُ فِيهِ أَنَّ ذَا كَانَ  
 ٢٩ أَحْوَى الْمَرْجَلِ أَسْوَدَ الشَّعْرِ الَّذِي أُرْجِلُهُ  
 ٣٣ قُسَاءٌ جَبَلٌ وَهُوَ غَيْرُ مَصْرُوفٍ

حِلَال. Ms. تَطُول. Ms. فُلِصَ فِي خِلَالٍ وَتَطُولُ. LA XIII. 439, 1 = TA VIII. 423

٢٤) Bekri 352 ... نَفْضُلُ. ٢٥) Bekri 336. ٢٦) Ag. XVII. 149 ult.,

150, 12, LA III. 40 ... شِئْتُ يُفْعَلُ. ٢٧) Ag. XVII. 150, 1 تَفْصَّتْ; LA

III. 40, Ag. XVII. 150, 1; 150, 13 من الْعَيْشِ. ٢٨) Diwān Tufail p. 48, 3.



١. عَزَاءٌ عَلَى مَا قَاتَ مِنْ وَصَلِ خُلَّةٍ      وَرَبِّ شَبَابٍ شَلَّةُ الشَّيْبِ مُجَلِّ  
 ١١ أَلَا لَا تُدْرِكُنِي الْفُضَيْلَةُ إِنَّهُ      مَتَى مَا يَرَا جَعَّ ذِكْرُهَا الْقَلْبَ يَجْهَلُ  
 ١٢ وَتُخَيَّرَ قَدِيبَاتُ الْهَوَى أَنْ حُبَّهَا      تَتَّبِعَ مِنِّي كُلَّ عَظْمٍ وَمَنْصِلِ  
 ١٣ كَمَا أَتَبَعْتُ صَهْبَاءَ صُرِفَ مُحِيلَةٌ      مُشَاشَ الْمُرْوَى ثُمَّ لَهَا تَنْصَلِ  
 ١٤ وَمِثْلُ لَبَائِنَا يَخْطُمَةُ فَالْلَوَى      بَكِينٍ وَأَيَّامٍ فَصَارَ بِهَاسِلِ  
 ١٥ يُهَيِّنُ لَكَ الْأَعْدَاءَ سَيْرٌ يُسَيِّمُهُ      عَلَى الْهَوْلِ مِنَّا كُلُّ أَرْعَنَ حَفَلِ  
 ١٦ وَاسْمَعُ يَهْدِي الْقَوْمَ بِالْخَافِي الَّذِي      دُوَيْنَ الشَّبَاةِ إِنْ بَرَّ الْمَوْتُ يَصْطَلِ  
 ١٧ أَخَا دِيدَ جَرَّتْهَا السَّنَابِكُ غَادَرَتْ      بِهَا كُلَّ مَشْفُوقِ الْقَيْصِ مُجَدَّلِ  
 ١٨ وَبِالْخَيْلِ قُبَا تَعْزِمُ الْعَيْسَ لَاحِقًا      أَيَّاطُهَا مِنْ كُلِّ أَجْرَدٍ هَيْكَلِ

١. يقول جرى هذا الدمع عزاء لأنه يشفى غليل الصدر كنقول الآخر \* وان  
 شِفَائِي عِزَّةٌ \* وربي الشباب أوله \* شلَّة طرده الشيب فانجلي قديمه والخلَّة الخليل \*  
 ١٢ مُحِيلَةٌ أتى عليها حَوْل \* لم تنصل لم تخرج كما ينصل السهم والمروى الذي روى  
 ١٤ خَطْمَةُ و اللوى و مأسل مواضع و اللوى من الرمل ايضاً وجعلها فصاراً لأن  
 أيام السرور قصيرة \*  
 ١٥ يُسَيِّمُهُ بِرُسُلِهِ كَمَا تُسَيِّمُ الْإِبِلَ اى نرسل هذا الجيش المجحفل سراياه  
 ١٦ اى رجل اسفع قد غير السفر والحرب لونه والخافق اللواء  
 ١٧ أبو حاتم قلت الأصمعي جرَّتْهَا السَّنَابِكُ من التجربة قال لا ولكن من الجري في  
 الأرض كقولهِ \* مَجَرَّ جِيُوشٍ غَانِيَيْنَ وَخَيْبٍ \* بها يعنى بالأخاديد وأراد بمشقوق  
 القيص أى يقطعون والقيص جلده ومجدَّل مَرَقِي بالمجدالة  
 ١٨ تَعْزِمُ نَعَضُ اى اذا لحقت عضمت من النشاط والأباطل الخواصر \*

فَلَكَيْتَ لِبَالِينَا يَطْجِفُهُ ..... (Cairo I. 217) I. 941 (= Cairo III. 29). Yāqūt I. 234 (

after V. 14. Yāqūt has in both places

V. 42, 43, 44. فَإِنْ تُؤْثِرِي بِالْوُدِّ مَوْلَاكَ لَا أَقُلُّ أَسَاتٍ وَإِنْ تَسْتَبْدِلِي أَتَبَدَّلُ

١٨) Ms. احرَد.

## قال مُزَارِحُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ بْنِ مُصَرِّفِ الْعَقِيلِيِّ

- ١ خَلِيلِي عُوْجَا بِي عَلَى الرَّبْعِ نَسَالٍ مَتَى عَهْدُهُ بِالظَّاعِنِ الْهَنْجَلِ  
 ٢ وَلَا نُعْجِلَانِي بِإِنْصِرَافٍ أَهْجِكُمَا عَلَى عِبْرَةٍ أَوْ تُرْقِنَا عَيْنَ مُعُولٍ  
 ٣ فَإِنَّكُمَا إِن تَدْعُوَانِي لِإِهْلَاهَا وَطَاوَعْتُمَانِي فِي الَّذِي قُلْتَ أَفْعَلِ  
 ٤ فَعَجْتُ وَعَاجَا عَلَى بَيْدَاءَ صَفَقَتْ بِهَا الرِّيحُ جَوْلَانَ الثَّرَابِ الْهَنْجَلِ  
 ٥ كَأَنَّ حَصَاَهَا مِنْ تَقَادُمِ عَهْدِهَا صِعَابُ الْأَعَالَى أَبَدٌ لَمْ يُجَلِّلِ  
 ٦ وَهَابِ كَجُثْمَانِ الْحَمَامَةِ أَجْفَلْتُ بِهِ رِيحُ نَرْجٍ وَالصَّبَا كُلُّ مُجَلِّلِ  
 ٧ تَكَادُ مَغَانِيهَا تَقُولُ مِنَ الْيَلَى لِسَائِلِهَا عَنْ أَهْلِهَا لَا تَعْمَلِ  
 ٨ وَقَفْتُ بِهَا فَإِنَّهَلَّتِ الْعَيْنُ بَعْدَمَا قَرَّتْ حَقْبًا أَسْبَالَهَا لَمْ تَهَلِّلِ  
 ٩ ذِهَابًا جَرَتْ نَفْحِينَ جَوْدًا وَدِبَّةً كَمَا أَنَهَلَّ غَرْبًا زَارِعٍ فَوْقَ جَدُولِ

٢ أَهْجِكُمَا جواب عوجا \* او ترقنا دمعي تحبساها أى حتى متى تحبساها أو أشفى من  
 البكاء فترقنا دمعي \*

- ٥ الْأَبَدُ جمع آيِدٍ وهو البقيم وقيل للوحش أَبَدٌ لَأَنَّهَا مَقْبِيَةٌ بِأَمَاكُمَا  
 ٦ اَلْهَابِي رَمَادٌ عَلَيْهِ هَبْوَةٌ وَأَجْفَلْتُ أَقْشَعْتُ بِهِ  
 ٨ قَرَّتْ جَمَعَتْ أَسْبَالَهَا جمع سَبَلٍ مَا أَسْبَلَ وَوَقَعَ إِلَى الْأَرْضِ  
 ٩ كَأَنَّهُ قَالَ أَنَهَلَّتْ ذِهَابًا بِمَنْزِلَةِ الذِّهَابِ مِنَ الْمَطَرِ وَزَارِعٌ صَاحِبُ زَرْعٍ \*

١) Ag XVII, 53 عهدها ... على مدار Yāqūt II, 280 (= Cairo III, 288) Saw. Muḡnī 146.

٢) Ms. غَيْرَ Yāqūt II, 280 (= Cairo III, 288) مُعُولٍ; after this verse Yāqūt has

وَمَا هَاجَهُ مِنْ دِمْنَةٍ بَانَ أَهْلُهُ فَأَمْسَتْ قَوَى بَيْنَ الْحَصِيرِ وَمُجَلِّلِ

٤) Ag XVII, 53 وعاجوا

٦) La III, 40, XIII, 120 مُجَلِّلِ

٧) TA VIII, 36.

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